

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PASSAVANT RETIREMENT COMMUNITY'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Passavant Retirement Community on the 100th year anniversary of its founding.

Over the past 100 years, the Passavant Retirement Community has been successful at encouraging their residents to maintain their independence, while also staying involved in community activities. Situated on 42 acres in the historic Lawrence County town of Zelienople, the retirement community has a true sense of caring and community among residents and staff. I recognize Passavant Retirement Community for all of their hard work and dedication to serving the citizens of western Pennsylvania.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the Passavant Retirement Community. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute such principled organizations as the Passavant Retirement Community.

A PROCLAMATION CONGRATULATING SENIOR AIRMAN MATTHEW D. DAWLEY FOR RECEIVING THE AIR FORCE ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Senior Airman Matthew Dawley has served his country with honor and courage in the United States Air Force; and

Whereas, Senior Airman Matthew Dawley is to be commended for his actions with the 45th Civil Engineer Squadron at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida; and

Whereas, Senior Airman Matthew Dawley is the recipient of the Air Force Achievement Medal for meritorious service.

Therefore, I join with family and friends and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Senior Airman Matthew Dawley of the United States Air Force for his service to our country and celebrate with him in receiving the Air Force Achievement Medal. Your service has made us proud.

A TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the United Nations Association of the United States of America, Pasadena/Foothills Chapter, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the United Nations.

The United Nations Association of the United States of America Pasadena/Foothills Chapter was formed in 1947 and is one of the largest UNA-USA chapters in the Nation, encompassing most of the San Gabriel Valley, Burbank, Glendale, and Northeast Los Angeles. In 1972, it was one of the first chapters to be incorporated and then began an extensive program to educate the general public about the United Nations.

The Pasadena/Foothills Chapter of the UNA-USA has been most active in the field of education. They sponsor the UNA-USA National High School Essay Contest annually and also host current-event lectures on a regular basis. A quarterly newsletter, *Our World*, is also published to increase public awareness of advocacy issues and current foreign affairs. The Chapter has also most recently sponsored a Great Decisions course at Pasadena City College, taught by a current board member.

The current focus of the Pasadena/Foothills Chapter is to incorporate the Model United Nations curriculum into elementary and high schools in the Pasadena Area. The Model U.N. program encourages leadership and cooperation, while giving students opportunities to take part in competitions in the arenas of International Affairs, Human Rights, and Conflict Resolution.

The Pasadena/Foothills Chapter is also involved in many philanthropic efforts and sponsors an event known as the Night of a Thousand Dinners, raising over \$12,000 in the last 2 years for land mine clearance. Trips to U.N. Conferences in countries such as Turkey, China, Italy, Cuba, and South Africa have also been organized by the Chapter.

This year, the Pasadena/Foothills Chapter is celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations. The Chapter is organizing an event at the Pacific Asia Museum that showcases the artwork of local and international artists centering on the themes of peace and equality to commemorate the founding of the U.N.

I ask all Members to join me in recognizing the United Nations Association of the United States of America, Pasadena/Foothills chapter, for its nearly 60 years of incredible work and service to the greater Pasadena Area.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 437, ESTABLISHING THE SELECT BIPARTISAN COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PREPARATION FOR AND RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 15, 2005

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina took an enormous personal toll on thousands of families across Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, many of whom are now relocated in neighboring states and need to begin rebuilding their lives. Congress' first priority must be to ensure the evacuees have the necessary resources.

We must also determine why the Federal response, led by FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security failed to recognize the urgency of the situation. Americans may have died because of the Federal Government's slow response. This is unacceptable.

Last Thursday, the House passed legislation in support of a bipartisan committee to investigate the Federal Government's response to Hurricane Katrina. Unfortunately the committee will not truly be bipartisan because it will be selected and led by the Republican leadership, which may be inclined to place blame on local officials while overlooking mistakes made by the Bush Administration. This will not give us the objectivity that we need. We must have an independent panel modeled after the 9/11 Commission.

It is not a question of Members being capable of serving on a committee, but I fear their political affiliations will cause many Americans to doubt the validity of their conclusions and findings. Americans no longer trust their elected officials to set aside politics and develop objective conclusions identifying personnel and policy that failed us during Katrina and what can be done to remedy our emergency infrastructure failures.

The 9/11 commission put politics aside and delivered concise and direct conclusions about failings in our intelligence infrastructure. We need to again appoint a similar non-partisan commission to ensure what happened in New Orleans never happens again and this begins with the response and actions of FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security.

I was pleased that Congress acted quickly to appropriate funds for the states and victims of the disaster. Congress has the responsibility to ensure that FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security use this aid appropriately to help those harmed by Katrina.

Since the creation of the Department of Homeland Security there have been detailed instances of contracting fraud and waste. In an effort to prevent this practice in the future, I have cosponsored legislation that calls for the creation of an Inspector General for Natural Disaster Response and Reconstruction

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

within the Department of Homeland Security. The Inspector General will have one responsibility, to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of the treatment and handling of Federal funds by any organization providing relief to Katrina. This will ensure the funds are reaching those most in need and ensure tax dollars are not wasted.

On a positive note, I congratulate my Long Island colleague, Congressman PETER KING, for being named Chairman of the Homeland Security Committee. With his experience working with Federal and local in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks and serving on the Committee since its inception, PETER is more than qualified to lead. I am confident he will show the same dedication for rebuilding the Gulf Coast that he has demonstrated for rebuilding his hometown and trust he will work bipartisanship in deciding how to use Federal resources in response to Katrina as he has in the fight with the war on terror.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HYMAN KING OF
BENTON, KENTUCKY

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent and friend in my District, Mr. Hyman King of Benton, Kentucky. Mr. King was born on June 9, 1924, in Biggers, Arkansas and after traveling much of his youth, he settled in McKenzie, Tennessee to work in the family's wholesale grocery business. He served his country in the United States Navy during World War II and was stationed in North Africa, Europe, and aboard a troop transport ship.

After World War II ended, Mr. King returned home to Tennessee to continue working for his uncle at their wholesale grocery business. In February of 1950, Mr. King and his brother Derril King opened their own grocery in Benton and later opened another store in Draffenville, Kentucky. The store was known as King Brother's Supermarket and is still in operation 55 years later. Mr. King's nephews, Ronnie and Ted King, operate the stores now and still maintain the work ethic that was taught to them by their father and uncle. The stores have prospered because they are an integral part of the community they served over the past half century. Mr. King's service to his country and his economic contributions through the establishment of his successful business, make him a person of integrity and a respected citizen in his community.

NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 16th annual celebration of National Recovery Month, and to salute those who have shown us the promise and possibility of recovering from addiction. I am proud to be a member of the Congressional Caucus on Addiction, Treatment, and Recovery, and I

join my colleagues in highlighting the need for increased access to treatment.

Despite the fact that virtually everyone has a relative, coworker, friend, or neighbor who has had problems with alcohol, drugs, or other addictive behaviors, the difficulties in getting into and completing a treatment program are not often publicly discussed. Public stigma further compounds the problems of a system that is alarmingly overburdened. Health insurance policies often do not cover treatment of alcohol or drug dependency; and, when they do, coverage is not always adequate.

In Wisconsin, more than 120,000 people are currently unable to gain access to treatment for alcohol or drug dependence. To family and friends trying to help a loved one, the many obstacles standing in their way can seem insurmountable. With appointment wait times often approaching three weeks or longer and costs of care becoming prohibitively expensive, only one in four people with alcohol or drug addiction is able to get treatment.

In Congress, I'm working to address the problem in several ways. I have re-introduced the Health Security for All Americans Act. This legislation would provide health care for all Americans by encouraging the States to expand coverage through various methods of their own choosing and providing them with the funds to do so. Equally important, the legislation sets standards for the level of coverage and includes parity for mental health and substance abuse treatment benefits. This means that no limitations or financial requirements could be imposed on the treatment of mental illness or substance abuse that are not also imposed on other medical and surgical benefits.

I'm pleased to report that exciting work is being done on this issue in my home State of Wisconsin. Last year, the University of Wisconsin—Madison, along with The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, launched a national program to help treatment providers find innovative ways to meet their many challenges. The Network for the Improvement of Addiction Treatment, or NIATx, works with providers who are trying to treat more people with fewer resources. The 29 participating organizations are applying business and quality improvement principles to reduce wait times to get into treatment and the number of no-shows for treatment while increasing admissions to treatment and the number of those continuing in treatment.

NIATx agencies experienced dramatic improvements in access to treatment and retention, proving that significant change may be a lot simpler, less time consuming, and less costly than is often presumed. They're also developing new ideas and tools to share with the rest of the treatment field.

As we celebrate National Recovery Month throughout September, it's important to recognize and salute the dedicated and determined addiction treatment providers, as well as and the brave and committed individuals who are recovering. I look forward to continuing my work with my colleagues, especially those who are members of the Addiction Treatment and Recovery Caucus, in ensuring that all Americans have access to timely and affordable addiction treatment.

FLEXIBILITY FOR DISPLACED
WORKERS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker and members, I rise today in support of the Flexibility for Displaced Workers Act because it is the right thing to do.

This bill provides greater flexibility to the National Emergency Grants Program at the Department of Labor.

This will enable communities that are assisting evacuees to increase employment opportunities for evacuees.

For example, this legislation will allow temporary employment of evacuees in positions that are not directly related to the disaster.

While thousands of jobs will be created in rebuilding New Orleans, the Houston area has an estimated 200,000 evacuees in the area. If we pass this bill today, we will be able to offer these people more job opportunities for a longer period of time.

We hope those who want to return and help rebuild New Orleans will do so.

However, we also expect many evacuees will find it easier to settle in Houston now that there are opportunities to find housing and employment.

The State of Texas has already processed over 49,000 calls from evacuees seeking unemployment benefits since the evacuation started.

Texas, and especially Houston, need this bill to pass in order to help these people find employment.

I urge all my colleagues to support this measure.

Those of us with large numbers of evacuees in our districts need this change to help those displaced by Hurricane Katrina rebuild their lives rebuild their lives.

J.J. KENNEDY, INC.'S 100TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate J.J. Kennedy, Inc. on the 100th year anniversary of its founding.

Over the past one hundred years J.J. Kennedy, Inc., a family owned business, has grown from a feed and flour mill to a top ready-mix concrete and building supplies distributor. Incorporated in 1970, the business has expanded considerably now consisting of four locations and 75 employees strong. I recognize the J.J. Kennedy, Inc. for all of their hard work and dedication to serving the citizens of Western Pennsylvania. In order to mark the special occasion, a celebration is planned for Sunday, September 18th at Moraine State Park.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the 100th anniversary of the J.J. Kennedy, Inc. It is an honor to represent the

Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute such principled businesses as the J.J. Kennedy, Inc.

**A PROCLAMATION CELEBRATING
THE CHILlicothe PAINTS'
FRONTIER LEAGUE CHAMPION-
SHIP APPEARANCE**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, the Chillicothe Paints were the first Frontier League team and are the pre-eminent Single-A Independent team in Ohio; and

Whereas, the Chillicothe Paints are celebrating 12 years of excellence in baseball; and

Whereas, the Chillicothe Paints 2005 season demonstrated the character and determination of the fine young men playing for the pride of Chillicothe.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Chillicothe and the whole 18th Congressional District of Ohio in celebration for the outstanding 2005 season of the Chillicothe Paints.

**CELEBRATING THE BIRTH OF MISS
GRACE ANNE DENTON**

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, I am happy to congratulate Kari and Wesley Denton of Burke, Virginia, formerly of Beaufort, South Carolina, on the birth of their beautiful baby girl. Grace Anne Denton was born on September 20, 2005 at 6:58 p.m., weighing 8 pounds, 14 ounces and measuring 21 inches long. Grace has been born into a loving home, where she will be raised by parents who are devoted to her well-being and bright future. Her birth is a blessing.

**HONORING SEPTEMBER AS
SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH**

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize suicide as a public health problem, and suicide prevention as a community responsibility. The State of California has recognized September as "Suicide Prevention Month." This is in support and recognition of the National and International Suicide Prevention Week.

It remains essential to remember that suicide is the 11th leading cause of all deaths in the United States and the 3rd leading cause of death among people from the ages of 15 to 24. It is also the 10th leading cause of all deaths and the number one cause of all injury deaths in the State of California. Moreover, suicide remains the 9th leading cause of all deaths and the 2nd leading cause of all injury

deaths in Santa Barbara County. Within the United States, one person completes suicide every 17 minutes; and it is estimated that 4.47 million people in the United States are survivors of suicide (those who have lost a loved one to suicide).

In addition, guns stored in the house are used for suicide 40 times more often than for self-protection and 54 percent of people who die by suicide use a firearm. Regarding mental illness, the stigma associated with mental illness works against suicide prevention by discouraging persons at risk for suicide from seeking life-saving help and further traumatizes survivors of suicide. Finally, we must remember that a great many suicides are preventable, and can be reduced through awareness, education and treatment.

I therefore commend The Glendon Association, a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization based in Santa Barbara, California whose mission is to save lives and help people create more meaningful lives by addressing the social problems of suicide, violence, child abuse and troubled interpersonal relationships. The Glendon Association accomplishes this through community outreach, research, education and training within the local community, the State of California, nationally and internationally. I recognize the important work they do through their Annual Suicide Prevention Forums which in this, their 11th year, include three free community programs, open to the public, held in Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo, California.

HONORING DONALD LADA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to rise before you today to recognize the accomplishments of a man who, for many years, has been a tireless advocate for our community, including our youth. On Thursday, September 22, in my hometown of Flint, Michigan, civic leaders, family and friends will join Youth Projects to honor Donald Lada for his dedicated service to the community.

After graduating from Traverse City High School, Don Lada attended Northwestern Michigan College, and later continued his education at Worsham Mortuary College. Don has been a licensed funeral director for 42 years, and spent 33 of those years at Brown Funeral Home, which he also owned, and remained active with after it was sold. The Memorial Tree and Plant-A-Tree programs at Brown are highlights of Don's tenure, as is a Veterans' Memorial and the designation of the Home as an official Korean War Commemorative Community.

Don's community involvement is tremendous; over the years, he has been a part of, or helped lead, nearly 30 different civic organizations, including the Eastside Business Association, which he also founded, Genesee County Emergency Management Team, Mott Children's Health Center, Avalon Hospice, Flint Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Elks, and the Flint Rotary Club, among many others. He has been recognized on numerous occasions by groups such as the Salvation Army and the Consortium on Child Abuse and Ne-

glect, and has received keys to the cities of Burton and Flint. In 2004, Don became the first recipient of the Flint Journal's Community Advocacy Award.

Among Don's many blessings is his wonderful family: Dee, his wife of 45 years, their children Douglas and Debra, and their eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Don Lada for many years, and have witnessed first-hand his selfless determination toward making the Flint area a safer place for our children to enjoy, and a better place in which to live. I am honored to call him my friend as well as my constituent. I ask my colleagues to please join me in congratulating Don on being acknowledged by his peers, and wishing him the very best in all his endeavors. Our community is clearly a better place because of his dedication.

**ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF
HAWAII COUNTY ECONOMIC OP-
PORTUNITY COUNCIL**

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise proudly to join many others in offering my heartiest congratulations to the Hawaii County Economic Opportunity Council (HCEOC) on the occasion of its 40th anniversary on November 18, 2005.

Over these last four decades, HCEOC has epitomized the letter and spirit of economic opportunity envisioned by President John F. Kennedy and others. It has lifted two whole generations now of Big Islanders up and into lives of productive contributions and economic self-sufficiency, in the process advancing and enriching all of our Hawaii.

HCEOC has done so by providing good employment opportunities to those in need and by delivering to our Hawaii Island community with loyal and continued patronage for goods and services. Countless families, friends and neighbors have benefited directly from its programs, which include child development, education, housing, energy assistance, transportation services, and economic development projects.

Additionally, HCEOC has taken a leadership role in mentoring our Big Island youth and keeping them out of trouble and away from the scourge of drugs that has ravaged too many. HCEOC's after-school program, for example, has helped more than 4,000 students while unbelievably seeing only eight drop out. Not a single enrolled student has ever been arrested for drugs during or after his or her participation in the program.

Much of HCEOC's success is owed to its wonderful and dedicated staff, particularly its longtime executive director, George Yokoyama. George, indomitably optimistic and colorfully individual, has dedicated himself tirelessly and loyally over a long and illustrious career to help those too often forgotten or marginalized. George's deep commitment to his community is an inspiration to us all, and I know that I speak for all of us in thanking him for all he has done for our Hawaii.

Mahalo nui loa to HCEOC for making the Big Island, my home island, a better and more livable community. I wish each and all of you continued success over the next 40 years and beyond.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain how I would have voted on September 20, 2005 during Rollcall vote No. 476, and No. 477 during the first session of the 109th Congress. The first vote was on H.R. 3761—the Flexibility for Displaced workers Act, and the second was H. Res. 441—to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery Crew.

I respectfully request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that if present, I would have voted “yes” on these rollcall votes.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOY
SCOUT TROOP 329**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Boy Scout Troop 329 of McCandless Township, on the 60th anniversary of the troop's founding. For more than half of a century the troop has demonstrated steadfast commitment to its motto of, “Setting the Standard, Keeping with Traditions and Advancing to Higher Levels.”

Over the past 60 years Troop 329 has helped young men achieve their greatest potential and prepare for a future of service and a life centered on giving. As a testament to the troop's motto, they have produced 44 Eagle Scouts over the past 10 years alone. In addition, the Scouts of Troop 329 have accomplished many Life Rank and Eagle Rank Service Projects, completed countless hours of community service, and attended various summer camps, including the Heritage Reservation and the National Jamboree.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the 60th anniversary of the Boy Scout Troop 329. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute such a principled organization as Boy Scout Troop 329.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to participate in the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 476, on motion to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H.R. 3761—the Flexibility for Displaced Workers Act, I would have voted “yes.”

Rollcall vote 477, on motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Res. 441—congratulating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery Crew, I would have voted “yes.”

AUDIE MURPHY, TEXAS WARRIOR

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a native Texan and the most decorated United States soldier of World War II. Audie Leon Murphy was born into humble beginnings in northeast Texas near Kingston, Texas. He grew up in nearby Celeste, Texas. A sharecropper's son, he was the 6th of 12 children, only 9 of whom survived to see their 18th birthday. Murphy grew up in extreme poverty. By his ninth birthday, he had already become an impressive rifle shot due to the fact that he spent a good portion of his childhood hunting rabbits and squirrels for food for his family's table. He had no idea that his shooting skills would be needed later.

When he wasn't hunting, he took odd jobs around the community—on farms, gas stations and local grocery stores. When Audie was 12, his father left his mother and the children to fend for themselves. He never returned and Audie became the breadwinner for the family. At age 16, he was working at a radio repair shop and tragedy struck his life yet again. His mother died and he and his siblings were left orphans.

In desperate need of money to help support his siblings, he tried to join the military. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Audie tried to enlist but was rejected because he was too young. Eventually he was accepted into the U.S. Army after being turned down by the Navy, Marines and Army Paratroopers because he was too short at only 5 feet, 5 inches tall and 110 pounds. He signed the papers a few days after his 18th birthday and was sent to training at Fort Wolters, Texas. During one of his first training sessions, he fell flat on his face and was knocked out cold. The company commanders took this opportunity to encourage him to pursue other opportunities such as cook or bakers school but he would have nothing of it. He persisted and was resolute about becoming a fierce, fighting soldier.

After 13 weeks of Basic Training, he was sent to Fort Meade, MD for advanced infantry training. Upon finishing training, he was sent to Morocco and eventually he was appointed to a Second Lieutenant in 1944 where he served in North Africa and in all European theaters.

In World War II, Murphy made a name for himself and on one fated day he earned the Congressional Medal of Honor and went down in history. On January 26, 1945, Murphy is credited with holding off two reinforced rifle companies singlehandedly for hours. On that day, Murphy's platoon was attacked by 6 enemy tanks and waves of infantry. To keep his men safe, Murphy ordered his men to withdraw, while he remained forward at his command post and continued to give fire directions to the artillery by telephone. Behind him, a U.S. tank destroyer received a direct hit. With the enemy tanks abreast of his precarious position, Second Lt. Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer, which was in danger of blowing up at any moment, and engaged his .50 caliber machinegun against the enemy. He was alone and exposed to German fire from 3 sides, but his determination and deadly fire killed dozens of Germans and

caused their infantry to waver. The enemy tanks, losing infantry support, began to fall back. For an additional hour the Germans tried any and all of their weapons to eliminate Murphy, but he continued to hold his position and wiped out a squad that was attempting to sneak up unnoticed. Germans reached as close as 10 yards, only to be mowed down by his fierce fire. Wounded in one leg, Murphy continued the single-handed fight until his ammunition was exhausted. His directing of artillery fire killed or wounded about 50 enemy combatants.

Second Lt. Murphy's unconquerable courage and his refusal to give up saved his company from destruction, and enabled it to protect and hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective. He was a legendary and heroic American. In the end, he was credited with killing more than 240 German soldiers. Because of his valor in combat and action above and beyond the call of duty, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor and every other medal that the Army awards. He earned the Silver Star twice in three days, three Purple Hearts, and the Distinguished Service Cross. He even received 5 decorations that were presented to him by Belgium and France. When he was discharged, his face was on the front page of Life magazine and when he finally made it home, he was still not even 21 years old yet.

He finished WWII as a liaison officer, and returned to Texas after the war.

Upon return, Audie became famous not only for his heroic war actions but he also hit the big screen and made the move to Hollywood. He starred in more than 40 Western films and even played the part of himself when his autobiography, “To Hell and Back Again” was made into a movie. He also wrote more than 17 country and western songs.

Sixty years ago today, Audie was released from the Army as an active member and reassigned to inactive status. His final rank was Major in the Texas National Guard.

After all that he went through, Audie still maintained that his medals belonged to his entire company and that he was just, “another man.” He never really cared about the medals or glory, just the men of his unit and those he left buried and missing across Europe. His son Terry even said that he was always embarrassed to be called a hero. He always said that the real heroes were those “who didn't come back.” He once said, “I believe in all the men who stood up against the enemy, taking their beatings without whimper and their triumphs without boasting. The men who went and would go again to hell and back to preserve what our country thinks right and decent. My Country, America!”

Audie was killed in a plane crash, on May 30, 1971. He left behind his wife of 20 years, 2 sons, a wealth of family and friends and a legacy that will live on forever.

IN HONOR OF BARBARA GRAVES

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a constituent and an activist who has worked tirelessly for her community and the

Democratic Party. The condition of our local communities stands at the heart of our Nation's well being, and we should all commend and find ourselves humbled by those individuals who dedicate themselves to their specific improvement and prosperity. Barbara Graves is one such individual and, for her great work, is being honored by the Santa Cruz County Democratic Central Committee, SCCDC, as the 2005 Democrat of the Year.

Barbara has worked tirelessly to improve and protect her community, having served as Capitola's alternate on the Regional Transportation Commission, Capitola's representative to the Advisory Committee of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, Chair of Capitola Walks Club, the Ventana Chapter's Delegate Alternate to the Sierra Club's National Council, Chair of the local Sierra Club Political Committee, and Treasurer of the Environmental Council of Santa Cruz County. Ms. Graves serves currently as the Region 9 Director and Environmental Caucus Secretary of the California Democratic Party, and contributes in no small way to the betterment of her community by coordinating both the non-profit "Traffic Busters in Schools" and WAVE. As part of her dedication to the Democratic Party and with the hopes of fostering political innovation she also coordinates the Santa Cruz County Precinct Captains Program providing, among other things, free training on the use of campaign data tools.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor Ms. Barbara Graves as an exceptional citizen and community leader. Barbara's ongoing service to the Democratic Party and undaunted commitment to her community show her as an example to all those who wonder how it is that one person might affect real, substantial change, and I commend the Santa Cruz County D.C.C. on their recognition of Barbara's work and achievement. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to honor this exemplary individual.

CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF RENEE ROSE, A GREAT CALIFORNIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 65th birthday of a great Californian, a great American and a great friend. Renee Rose—a beloved wife, mother, grandmother, daughter, colleague, one-time potential mayoral candidate, world traveler, restaurant and theatre connoisseur.

While not a native of California, Renee is as much a part of the San Francisco landscape as is the Golden Gate Bridge (but a few years younger). To all who have been befriended, or mothered by Renee—which is more than I could possibly get in this statement—she is a loyal, thoughtful, funny and incredibly giving friend that everyone treasures and feel blessed that Renee is part of their life. If we only go around once in life—everyone needs a Renee in it. May I also mention that she makes one heck-of-a chocolate fudge brownie. I salute you Renee and wish you a very happy birthday!

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the birthday of Renee Rose. I urge my colleagues

to join me in honoring this remarkable woman and the contributions she has made to California.

CONGRATULATING DOROTHY H. FINLEY ON RECEIVING THE ARIZONA THEATRE COMPANY'S GEORGY AWARD

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to draw attention to the accomplishments of a personal friend and longtime community leader, Dorothy H. Finley of Tucson, Arizona. On September 24, 2005, Dorothy will receive the Arizona Theatre Company's (ATC) "Georgy Award" at its Gala 2005 for her outstanding contributions to theater in the Tucson community.

As a longtime donor to ATC, Dorothy has served on ATC's Board of Trustees for many years and has sponsored partnerships between the theatre and Tucson schools. Her public service commitments include a wide range of organizations including non-profit groups and community associations including the Greater Tucson Economic Council, Arizona Aerospace Foundation, and the University of Arizona Alumni Association. Additionally, she serves on a number of governor-appointed positions including the Arizona State Liquor Board and the Governor's Council on Workforce Policy.

A native Arizonan, Dorothy has been a part of the Miller Brewing Company since 1948 when she and her late husband, Harold Finley, began the distributorship in Cochise county. Today, under her leadership, the company serves retailers throughout Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz counties.

A strong proponent of quality education, Dorothy has also been active in the academic arena. She has served as both a teacher and principal in the Tucson Unified School District for over 30 years. In addition, she was elected as Chairman of the TUSD Elementary School Principals, has served as President of the Arizona Elementary School Administrators, served on the Pima Community College Foundation Board of Directors, and founded the Women's Studies Advisory Council at the University of Arizona. In December 1994, she was nominated by the University of Arizona College of Education to receive the Alumni Association Sidney S. Woods Service Award for her outstanding service to the College and to the University.

In 1989, Dorothy received the Woman of the Year Award, and in 1994 she was named one of Tucson's Most Influential People. Dorothy was also honored at the Pentagon with the 2003 Honorary Zachary and Elizabeth National Distinguished Civilian Humanitarian Award.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I am honored to recognize Ms. Finley for receiving this prestigious award, and to express my gratitude for her service and leadership. Her deep commitment to the advancement of community culture and education has had a tremendous impact in the Tucson community. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate my friend Dorothy H. Finley today for this award, which duly recognizes her important work.

A TRIBUTE TO SANDRA HOLMAN- BACOTE

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sandra Holman-Bacote, upon her retirement as a Regional Director of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission which is mandated to enforce the Commonwealth's laws against discrimination.

During her 29-year tenure, Ms. Bacote has served five governors. She was the highest ranking woman in the State civil service system and she has provided exemplary service to the residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Under her direction, the Philadelphia regional office, which has the responsibility to direct the Commission's investigative, enforcement and adjudication responsibilities in Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, has been widely recognized because of its commitment and continuity of diligence, effectiveness and accessibility.

Fiercely committed to human and civil rights her appointment to the PHRC in 1976 was a natural fit. A distinguished alumnus of Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, she was a part of the academic vanguard to integrate public administration and professional social work theory. Applying these disciplines she further expanded her portfolio to include international racism and discrimination as an official observer to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination, in Geneva, Switzerland in 1983 and as a member of a non-Governmental Organization delegation to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Women in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985.

Throughout her career she has involved herself with hands-on community building efforts by serving on scores of community and civil rights organizations.

And as we look at her nearly three decades of leadership in the PHRC we see that she has successfully and valiantly combined government service, a sensitive and informed global perspective and a profound commitment to community and family.

WEST DEER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the West Deer Volunteer Fire Department, WDVFD, on their 60th anniversary of service.

Over the past 60 years the WDVFD has maintained its mission of protecting the residents of Deer Township. Serving nearly 12,000 people and almost 29,000 square miles, the WDVFD has established a tremendous amount of respect among the community for their public service. Since 1945, the WDVFD has developed, maintained, and strengthened a strong mutual trust and open communication between the fire department and the community in which it protects.

I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring the 60th anniversary of the WDVFD. It is an honor to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania and a pleasure to salute such principled public servants as the West Deer Volunteer Fire Department.

REMEMBERING BASSIST KETER BETTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of the legendary bassist William Thomas Betts, better known as "Keter", who died at age 77 on August 6, 2005.

Mr. Betts was born on July 25, 1928 in Port Chester, New York, raised by his mother, who was a hard working domestic worker. He received his nickname from a family friend who said he was as cute as a mosquito. From there, mosquito became Skeeter and evolved into Keter. Betts began his musical love affair while on a milk and bread errand for his mother. On his journey he came across a drummer in an Italian parade band. Enchanted by the music, he followed the band across town. After he braved the wrath of his mother for not coming right home, he expressed his fascination with the drums. His mother arranged for him to take drum lessons.

In 1946, Betts made the switch from the drums to the bass after the experience of having to lug the drums up and down four flights of stairs, and after an influential encounter with a bassist in Cab Calloway's band, Milt Hinton. At the age of nineteen, Betts landed his first professional gig, playing for Carmen Leggio for 13 weeks in the D.C. area. After touring the country from 1949 to 1951, Betts met jazz singer Dinah Washington and toured with her from 1951 until 1956. The next 5 years found Betts working in the hottest clubs in the country and touring Europe and South America with Charlie Byrd and Woody Herman. In 1964, Betts joined up with Ella Fitzgerald for a short tour. He would rejoin her several more times, and their career together would span 24 years.

Since the early sixties, Betts has instructed countless young people on musical appreciation through various programs, including Washington's Performing Arts Society's Concerts in Schools and Prince George County's Arts Alive. Although he has appeared on countless albums and performances, Betts did not release his first solo album until 1998 called Bass, Buddies & Blues. One year later he released a second album, Bass, Buddies & Blues Beauty Too. Betts was also a member of the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Big Band and was inducted into the Washington Area Music Association Hall of Fame. Betts performed annually at the All-Star Christmas Jazz Jam on the Millennium Stage from 2000 to 2004.

William Thomas Betts, one of jazz's musical geniuses, was truly "on the top plateau of all the bass players." His contributions to both American musical history specifically and American history in general, cannot be denied. Although Betts will be greatly missed, his legacy lives through his music.

I submit the obituary of William Thomas Betts found in the August 6th edition of the Washington Post.

JAZZ BASSIST KETER BETTS DIES AT 77

(By Adam Bernstein)

Keter Betts, 77, a jazz bassist heard on more than 200 recordings, notably with guitarist Charlie Byrd and singers Dinah Washington and Ella Fitzgerald, was found dead Aug. 6 at his home in Silver Spring.

The cause of death has not been determined, according to the McGuire funeral home in the District.

Trumpeter Clark Terry, formerly with the Duke Ellington and "Tonight Show" orchestras, said Mr. Betts was "on the top plateau of all the bass players."

Mr. Betts played in hands with Oscar Peterson, Tommy Flanagan, Woody Herman, Nat Adderley, Joe Pass, Clifford Brown and Vince Guaraldi.

After he made the Washington area his home in the mid-1950s, Mr. Betts teamed with Byrd, the lyrical guitarist who made his name with sensual, samba-inspired bossa nova music. They were regulars at the Showboat Lounge in the District and made several State Department-sponsored trips abroad.

During one trip to Brazil, Mr. Betts became enthralled with samba records and, he said, spent months persuading Byrd to play the music around Washington.

Although Mr. Betts was on the million-selling "Jazz Samba" (1962) album—recorded at Washington's All Souls Unitarian Church—stars Byrd and saxophonist Stan Getz were credited with launching the bossa nova craze in the United States.

One of the most memorable songs from the album, "Desafinado," featured Mr. Betts doing the supple bass-line introduction. But his contribution to finding the music went unheralded until recent years, after he spoke to JazzTimes magazine about his role.

Ken Kimery, a producer and drummer with the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra, told The Washington Post in 2003: "My experience with him is that he feels the story will come out, and he does not feel he'll have to be the one who takes the effort to do that. . . . Here's a gentleman who's done so much and does not feel the need to self-promote."

William Thomas Betts was born in Port Chester, N.Y., July 22, 1928, and was raised by his single mother, a domestic worker. He got his nickname when a family friend said the baby was as cute as a mosquito. Mosquito became Skeeter, then Keter.

One day, his mother sent the youngster for milk and bread at the market. Thrilled by the sound of a passing Italian parade, he followed the drummer across town. He was gone four hours with the milk and bread.

"My mother almost killed me when I got home," he told an interviewer. "I got a whippin'. After that, I told my mother I wanted to play drums."

She figured that if her fury did not dissuade him, he must be serious. She arranged for drum lessons.

His switch to the bass came one day in 1946, his senior year in high school. He went to New York to see Cab Calloway's big band and meet the drummer. When bassist Milt Hinton appeared at the stage door, he told the teenager that the drummer was gone but that he would spring for a 35-cent lunch. He also talked up the bass.

Ultimately, Hinton's words were not as persuasive to Mr. Betts as the fact that carrying a drum set up four flights of stairs to his mother's apartment was excruciating.

Almost from the start, Mr. Betts's professional career brought him to Washington. New York area saxophonist Carmen Leggio invited Mr. Betts to play with his band at a club near the Howard Theatre in 1947.

In 1949, while Mr. Betts was playing at Washington's Club Ball, R&B bandleader Earl Bostic heard and hired him. He made his recording debut that year on Bostic's rendition of "Wrap Your Troubles in Dreams."

"I didn't want to play R&B," Mr. Betts said. "But it was a good chance to go on the road and see the country."

He met Dinah Washington in 1951, when she and pianist Wynton Kelly were doing a one-nighter with Bostic's band. The singer offered Mr. Betts a job, and he spent five years with the notorious Queen of the Blues and cut several classic records, including "Dinah Jams" (1954) and "Dinah!" (1956).

Her gruff exterior was "for the people," Mr. Betts said. "She was a different person inside." She paid for Mr. Betts's wedding reception in 1953 at Birdland in New York; Tito Puente provided the music.

Washington taught Mr. Betts a secret to good musicianship: Learn the lyrics. She said the best musicians know the entire song, not just the chord changes.

"There's an art to playing behind the singer," he said later. "When the singer comes onstage, they're buck naked. And it's the job of the group backing her up to dress that person for the audience."

He met Fitzgerald through his golfing partner, bassist Ray Brown, the singer's ex-husband and business manager. Mr. Betts played with Fitzgerald in the mid-1960s and again from 1971 to 1993, often doing weeks of one-nighters around the world.

Meanwhile, he played at the Kennedy Center and on jazz cruises. He also stayed active in musical education through Head Start, among other programs. At the Wolf Trap Institute for Early Learning Through the Arts, he often amazed the kindergarten set by taking "Happy Birthday" and covering it in different styles: classical, Brazilian, country and western, rock and jazz.

In 1994, he was inducted into the Washington Area Music Association's Hall of Fame.

He emerged as a bandleader with a flurry of recent CDs and composed a handful of songs, notably the sweet and tender "Pinky's Waltz," in memory of his wife, Mildred Grady Betts, who died in 2000.

Survivors include five children, William Betts Jr. of Washington, Jon Betts of Olney, Derek Betts of Los Angeles and Jacquelyn Betts and Jennifer Betts, both of Silver Spring; and four grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISASTER AREA HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act with my colleagues Representatives CHRIS SHAYS and TIM BISHOP.

During a disaster our first responders heroically rush to the disaster area with little regard for their personal safety in hopes of saving others. We owe it to them to at least monitor their health when it has been put at risk. Unfortunately, no such program exists. There is no better example of this than what has happened in the aftermath of 9/11.

Today, more than 4 years after 9/11, there are literally thousands of individuals who are still sick as a direct result of their work in and

around Ground Zero. Included in the sick are police officers, firefighters, volunteers, residents, and area workers. Despite a clear need, there is still no one in the Federal Government in charge of caring for these individuals, there is no coordination among programs established to screen these illnesses and there is no Federal program that provides anyone with any treatment. Now as we consider options to monitor the medical impacts of Hurricane Katrina, there is no Federal program in place to set up a medical monitoring program. This is why we are introducing the Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act—H.R. 5329 in the 108th Congress. This is the companion to legislation introduced in the Senate by Senators VOINOVICH and CLINTON—S. 1279—and has passed the Senate by unanimous consent last Congress.

The Disaster Area Health and Environmental Monitoring Act would create a standard for a monitoring program following a disaster when the President determines a monitoring program is needed. This monitoring program would be set up to screen the health of affected individuals. By creating a coordinated monitoring program, we can provide valuable information to affected individuals and we can assure our first responders that we will continue to care about the health affects after the disaster. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, Simon Wiesenthal refused to forget the horror he endured and witnessed in five Nazi death camps during the Holocaust. He would not let the world forget what the Jewish people and so many others suffered at the hands of Hitler's Third Reich. He dedicated his life to bringing Nazis to justice, educating the world about the Holocaust, and fighting to help ensure that the intolerance that brought it about would not be repeated. The spirit Wiesenthal brought to these lifelong pursuits will not end with his death.

Along with millions of other Jews, Wiesenthal was imprisoned by the Nazis during the Holocaust. Unwilling to accept this fate, Wiesenthal daringly escaped in 1943, only to be recaptured in 1944. Wiesenthal was sent back to a concentration camp, and as the German Eastern front collapsed Wiesenthal was marched with other prisoners across Europe. The trek left him near death when finally liberated by the advancing American army.

The moment his health returned, Wiesenthal sprang into action. He began to build a legal case against the Nazis, first for the American military's war crimes trials and then through an independent effort based in Vienna.

Wiesenthal relentlessly searched for Adolf Eichmann, the infamous Nazi who headed Hitler's Gestapo, and other Nazis who had evaded trial by the allies. Wiesenthal's work led to the capture of Eichmann and other infamous Nazis years after the world had given up on bringing them to justice. Although the Holocaust was fading into the world's memory, Wiesenthal continued to fight its battles every day with his time, determination, and spirit.

In Los Angeles, Simon Wiesenthal's memory lives on at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. The international organization works to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and to fight anti-Semitism and intolerance.

I had the honor of working with the Wiesenthal Center earlier this year in asking the British Government to keep a known terrorist supporter, Yussuf Al-Qaradawi, out of Great Britain. Al-Qaradawi has given religious justification and encouragement for terrorist attacks against Americans and Israelis. These efforts against intolerant religious extremism in the 21st century are a clear extension of Wiesenthal's lifelong mission.

Simon Wiesenthal's spirit, unbridled in life, will carry on in his memory through the Wiesenthal Center, its work, and the efforts of so many others fighting intolerance and preserving the memory of the Holocaust.

IN HONOR OF OTTAWA LAKE
QUARRY

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Ottawa Lake Quarry, in Monroe, Michigan. The Ottawa Lake Quarry, which is owned and operated by Stoneco, Inc., is being honored this year with the oldest occupational safety award in the nation, the National Mining Association's Sentinels of Safety trophy. Since its creation by then-Commerce Secretary and future President Herbert Hoover in 1925, this award has served to both recognize excellence in safety in mining and stimulate greater interest in developing safer mines. The Ottawa Lake Quarry is certainly deserving of this honor, as it has established a long record of safe mining.

The Ottawa Lake Quarry is receiving the award for the Small Metal and Nonmetal mills category. This trophy is an award of great distinction; I am proud that Ottawa Lake Quarry has attained this honor. The Ottawa Lake Quarry has earned this recognition for its tremendous commitment to safety and serves as an example for all of our industries.

REGARDING THE ARCTIC
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentleman, there's an old saying that says "If the only tool you have is a hammer, you tend to see every problem as a nail."

I cannot think of a more appropriate metaphor for what we're seeing now.

The hammer being used by some in Congress is drilling in our pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. And to them, there are simply not enough nails.

The latest nail, of course, is spiking gas prices. The knee-jerk drillers will tell you that the logical solution to expensive gas is to drill in the Arctic. But in a best case scenario, we would only see a reduction in gas price of 1.5

cents per gallon. And production wouldn't even start until at least 10 years from now. That doesn't help you and me. That helps the oil companies.

What they don't tell you is that, in the words of one oil industry expert, the difference between price gouging and taking advantage of market distortions is a political question. I strongly believe that price gouging may be occurring.

I am not alone. In May of 2005, 33 of my colleagues joined me in introducing the Gas Price Spike Act. It would tax windfall profits tax on gas, create tax credits for ultra-efficient vehicles, and lower fares for mass transit. Now that's a part of a real solution.

But our opponents are still convinced that gas prices are a nail. They are also convinced that our dangerous foreign dependence on oil is a nail. But even in a best case scenario, our dependency would still increase from 59 percent to 64 percent by 2025.

Our hammer happy friends think a job shortage is nail easily solved with the hammer of the Arctic. But improving energy efficiency and motor vehicle efficiency would generate more than 1.3 million jobs in 15 years—185 percent more jobs than domestic oil production.

The nail of investment in our economy can be covered by investing in Arctic oil extraction, they say. But one dollar spent on petroleum production creates only a buck-fifty in economic value to our economy. That same dollar, when invested in energy efficiency programs and incentives, gives us two dollars and 23 cents in economic value.

It should be clear that drilling the Arctic will not solve any of these problems. And there is no way drilling in the Arctic can solve the mother of all these problems: climate change. I don't care how creatively they spin it. We can only expect more extreme weather in the coming years and we absolutely must address it with meaningful efforts to reduce greenhouse gases. Drilling can only make it worse.

There are so many more realistic, more effective, more sustainable ways to proceed. In fact, some of my colleagues here today have joined me in efforts to address not only prices, but national security, our health, the integrity of our environment, and a lopsided economic recovery. We should raise the minimum fuel efficiency of cars and trucks, invest in the transition to wind and solar energy, emphasize biofuels like biodiesel, and encourage conservation.

The solutions are there for the taking. The time is now.

Please join me in driving the nail in the coffin on this backdoor effort to drill in the Arctic.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF WEBSTER, NEW YORK

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the village of Webster's Centennial Anniversary. Incorporated in 1905, the village of Webster is named in honor of the famous United States Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster. The village has been celebrating this milestone with various events throughout the year.

Before splitting away from the town of Penfield, it was suggested that a center of town be established with four corners about 5 miles north of the center of Penfield. This gave rise to the Five Mile Line Road and the Four Corners.

Throughout the mid-1800's, the newly created Four Corners served as not only an important avenue for produce and goods moving north and south, but also as a vital thoroughfare for stage coaches and freight lines moving east and west. Multiple taverns and inns were built at this time and other various businesses saw their start at this busy intersection of commerce.

Along with the growth of industry in this area, came the problem of fires. To solve this dilemma, shortly after its incorporation, a much-needed volunteer fire department was organized for the people of Webster.

For many years after World War I, Webster kept its place as the primary shipping point for apple farmers across the Rochester area. At this time it boasted the world's largest basket factory and also stood as the center for the canning industry in Monroe County.

The village experienced added progress after the Great Depression and throughout the World War II era despite a steady decline in its rural agricultural lifestyle. The late 1950's saw the annexation of 182 acres to the village as well as the rise of Webster's largest corporate neighbor, the Xerox Corporation.

Today 5,500 residents call the village of Webster home. In providing an array of community services and fostering a neighborly atmosphere, the village continues various local traditions that began with its first settlers in 1812.

On behalf of the people of New York's 25th Congressional District, it is my honor to recognize and congratulate the residents of Webster on the village's 100th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROSA LOUISE PARKS'S RE- FUSAL TO GIVE UP HER SEAT ON THE BUS AND THE SUBSE- QUENT DESEGREGATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY

SPEECH OF

HON. MARTIN T. MEEHAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 14, 2005

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 208 and commend the gentlemen from Wisconsin and Michigan for bringing this concurrent resolution to the floor today.

Fifty years ago this coming December, Rosa Louise Parks inspired a town, a movement, and a Nation to hold true to the ideals and principles upon which our Nation was founded. By refusing to give up her seat after a long day of work because she felt she was being treated unfairly, Rosa Parks demonstrated the quiet strength that typified her life.

Her arrest led to the 381-day Montgomery bus boycott and to the eventual repeal of the segregation laws of the South. Her individual act of defiance is considered by many to be the beginning of the civil rights movement.

Ten years later, on August 6, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law the Voting Rights Act, which in later years was

strengthened with amendments to affirm the rights of non-Whites to vote and to be represented fairly in government. This fall, parts of the Voting Rights Act will come before Congress to be reauthorized. We must not only renew our commitment to the voting rights protected under that legislation, but look to strengthen voter rights and to improve our electoral systems. And we must forever link our current state of freedom with the sacrifice of exceptional individuals like Rosa Parks who stood up to oppression and changed history.

Let us celebrate the lifetime achievements of a truly remarkable woman. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 208.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, on September 20, my vote on H. Res. 441, a motion to suspend the rules and agree to Congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery Crew (No. 477), did not register. I voted "aye."

URGING DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY TO EXPEDITE ULTRA-DEEP PRO- GRAM

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has passed and the President has signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005, a historic bill that will put America on course for more energy independence. We now need to move as quickly as possible to increase production and distribution of energy supplies in the United States. The disruption of supplies and spiraling gasoline costs as a result of Hurricane Katrina—combined with the threat of disruption from other natural disasters or terrorist attacks—underscore the need to increase our energy supplies and reduce our dependence on foreign sources.

One provision in the Energy Act that will increase supplies is my provision for Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources. I want to share with my colleagues the letter and attachments that I sent to Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman last week. These provide further analysis and clarification of this program to develop the technologies needed to drill in ultra-deep and unconventional areas. This program will improve our energy and national security, increase natural gas and oil production, increase royalty revenues, and help lower energy costs for consumers. I urge the Department of Energy to take steps to implement the program as soon as possible.

Washington, DC, September 14, 2005.

Hon. SAMUEL W. BODMAN,
Secretary of Energy, Department of Energy,
Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I want to congratulate you and your colleagues at the Depart-

ment of Energy for your fine work in helping with the enactment of H.R. 6, the Energy Policy Act of 2005. There are many important provisions in the new law, and in this letter I want to draw your attention to "Subtitle J—Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources."

As you may know, I first introduced this legislation in 2001 when it was included in H.R. 4, the comprehensive energy bill that passed the House that year. Since that time I have shepherded this legislation through three separate Congresses. The provision has been the subject of Congressional hearings and much legislative debate. On the way to enactment in August, the provision was passed by either the House or Senate eight times in the last four years. The final version contained in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 embodies many improvements that were made throughout this long process and the important compromises that were reached during the Conference Committee meetings this past July. Since there was no detailed Conference Committee Report to accompany the bill, I am sending this letter to provide some additional context and clarification of legislative intent for this new program.

My purpose for introducing this legislation was to enhance the ability of the Department to conduct well-funded, multi-year, resource based natural gas and oil R&D activities to accelerate the development of new technologies and increase domestic natural gas and oil production in the near and mid-term. This new program is intended to complement the work of the Department and allow the current Oil and Natural Gas Program to focus its ongoing efforts on solving the more basic production and environmental issues that challenge our collective ability to increase production and to transition to a hydrogen based energy system in the longer term. For example, the vast methane hydrate and oil shale resources in the U.S. could make a substantial fossil fuel contribution to the ultimate evolution of a hydrogen based energy system for the country. The Oil and Natural Gas Program should also continue its important work analyzing the consequences of past and potential actions by other federal agencies on domestic natural gas and oil production, conducting public interest analysis and fostering the education of the next generation of American oil and gas technologists.

This new program will receive an assured, multi-year funding source from the Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund to pay for research, development, demonstration and commercial applications to create and deploy the technologies needed to bring these vital natural gas resources to the consumers of this country. This Fund and the authorities established in the law provide the tools to "the Department of Energy to work through its National Energy Technology Laboratory to accomplish these objectives and to work to develop the technologies for lowering the cost of drilling to formations in the Outer Continental Shelf to depths greater than 15,000 feet and to address the technology challenges of small producers.

It is the intention of Congress that the Department will take steps immediately to implement this new program in accordance with the schedule established in the statute. We expect that the Department will use existing program direction management funds to conduct the solicitation and select the program consortium. It is critical that this new program be implemented as quickly as possible. Most recently, the Energy Information Administration forecast that natural

gas prices in the Midwest will be 71 percent higher this winter than last. That means that gas prices during the coming heating season will top \$12. Work needs to begin immediately to accelerate the development of the new technology needed to increase domestic natural gas production to avoid such high prices in the future.

The Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources Program has been designed to foster the development of additional natural gas from the vast resources of technically recoverable natural gas in the United States. The 2003 National Petroleum Council study on natural gas estimated that there are 1969 Tcf of technically recoverable natural gas reserves in North America—equivalent to 90 years of gas supply at current rates of consumption. The lower-48 contains 1240 Tcf, about 56 years of supply, of which only about 210 are unavailable to be developed due to moratoria or other restriction. The balance is in Alaska and Canada. Some of the Alaskan resource is technically challenged, but the predominant problem there is with price due to the high cost of pipelines to transport the gas to market. Much of the Canadian technically challenged resource would become productive with the application of the new technologies developed by this program.

It is the intention of this legislation that the Department will carry out this program through two entities:

1. A single program consortium selected by the Secretary through a competitive solicitation will administer the programmatic activities as prescribed in the law and make awards to research performers to carry out research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities under the program; this program consortium, which will operate with significant oversight of the Department, should provide much needed industry and academic expertise to the program as well as ensure that the cross-cutting technologies for both the ultra-deepwater and unconventional onshore research are coordinated, developed and deployed. Selecting a single consortium for this program will render the greatest benefit for consumers by ensuring that R&D activities that are applicable to multiple gas provinces are well coordinated and the results of the work are effectively disseminated. Of the funds made available for this program, 75% shall be administered by the program consortium. Up to 10% of that amount should be adequate for the program consortium to administer the program. Significant authority has been provided for the National Energy Technology Laboratory on behalf of the Secretary: to issue a competitive solicitation for the program consortium; evaluate, select, and award a contract or other agreement to a qualified program consortium; and, have primary review and oversight responsibility for the program consortium. Up to 5% of program funds to be administered by the program consortium are allocated in the law for NETL to perform these activities. The review and oversight responsibility includes review and approval of research awards proposed to be made by the program consortium. NETL may use the allocated funds for program direction and to establish a site office if it is necessary to carry out the program, which I encourage; and

2. The Secretary has been provided 25% of the total funds for the National Energy Technology Laboratory to carry out a program of research and other activities, including program direction, overall program oversight, contract management, and the establishment and operation of a technical committee to ensure that in-house research activities funded are technically complementary to, and not duplicative of, research con-

ducted under this new program. While it is contemplated that the NETL may contract out some of this work, the intent of the legislation is to encourage NETL to build internal research and development capabilities with this portion of the program funds.

To ensure that this program is implemented as soon as possible, the legislation requires the Secretary to select the program consortium not later than 270 days after the date of enactment. That time line should provide sufficient time for a final contract with the selected program consortium to be completed and for work to commence when funds for the program consortium become available on October 1, 2006. In the preparation of the solicitation of proposals for the program consortium that will administer the program, I encourage the National Energy Technology Laboratory to seek broad public comment prior to the issuance of a final request for proposals.

I look forward to working with you to see that this program is successful. If it is effectively administered in accordance with the direction and timelines provided in the statute, I feel confident that it will improve energy and national security and achieve the additional natural gas and oil production, increased royalty revenues and lower energy costs for consumers as described in 2004 analysis by the Energy Information Administration.

I am attaching further analysis of the policy basis and thrust of the new program and plan to submit this letter and attachment for inclusion in the Congressional Record. Should you need additional information, please let me know. Again, I look forward to working with you on this important initiative.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

RALPH M. HALL,
Member of Congress.

Attachment.

THE ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL ONSHORE NATURAL GAS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

THE RESOURCE BASE AND THE POLICY

The Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Onshore Natural Gas Research and Development Program constitutes the fourth element of a solid policy plan for increasing natural gas and other petroleum production and supply in the United States. The policy foundation for the program is found in analysis and recommendations of the National Petroleum Council (NPC), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) at the University of Texas. R&D experience indicates that the opportunity for dramatically increasing gas production from these resources is great. North America has substantial additional technically recoverable natural gas.

The 2003 NPC study estimated that there are 1,969 Tcf of technically recoverable natural gas reserves in North America—equivalent to 90 years of gas supply at current consumption rates.

1240 Tcf is in the lower-48—(56 years of gas supply at current consumption rates).

Only 210 Tcf is in moratoria areas or areas otherwise unavailable for development. (See Attachment A)

The balance is in Alaska and Canada.

Much of the Canadian technically challenged resource would become productive with application of the new technologies developed by this program.

While some of the Alaskan resource is technically challenged, the predominant problem there is with price due to the high cost of pipelines to transport the gas to market.

Development of additional technically recoverable natural gas requires a suite of policy actions.

Increased access to natural gas on federal lands affects about 210 Tcf.

Financial incentives can affect high cost gas resources such as Alaska, deep wells, marginal producing properties and gas pipeline infrastructure.

Regulatory streamlining can benefit new infrastructure such as pipelines and LNG terminals.

Technology development creates the means to access unconventional and ultra-deepwater resources—1240 Tcf in the lower-48.

POLICY BASIS FOR INDUSTRY, ACADEMIC AND GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION ON SUSTAINED, RESOURCE-BASED R&D

In 1999, in the report "Meeting the Challenges of the Nation's Growing Natural Gas Demand," the National Petroleum Council (NPC) made several observations and recommendations for actions in order to meet growing natural gas demand in the United States:

Two regions—deepwater Gulf of Mexico and the Rockies will contribute most significantly to new supply. (page 10)

Deeper wells, deeper water, and nonconventional sources will be the key to future supply. (page 10)

Technology improvements are particularly important given the difficult conditions accompanying new resources. (page 15)

This study assumes that technology improvements will continue at an aggressive pace. (page 16)

... an unprecedented and cooperative effort among industry, government, and other stakeholders will be required to develop production from new and existing fields. (page 10)

The government should continue investing in research and development through collaborations with industry, state organizations, national laboratories and universities. (page 28)

In response to the 1999 NPC study, the Department of Energy conducted a roadmapping exercise through a series of work shops with 159 participants that included representatives from the production and service industry, research institutions, academia, the investment business, non-governmental organizations, and government. In November 2000, the DOE published the "Offshore Technology Roadmap for the Ultra Deepwater Gulf of Mexico" which contains conclusions and workshop highlights including:

Scientific research and development (R&D) of new technologies that will lower the cost of bringing these new energy supplies to the consumer, while protecting the environment, are needed. (page 4)

The cost to design and implement an ultra-deepwater technology demonstration program is on the order of hundreds of millions of dollars. (page 4)

R&D spending by the industry is very low as a percentage of revenues compared to other industries. This is basically possible because in the global economy, industry can "coast" on older technology in other areas of the world. In newer reservoirs and easier drilling environments around the world (compared to the remaining opportunities in the United States), new technology is less in demand. The industry will develop the technology to produce in deepwater and ultra-deepwater in the United States, but absent some outside stimulus, these developments will come at a very incremental pace. (page A-1)

If there is a national interest in increasing U.S. domestic production in the near term,

then stimulus could be applied to achieve this goal. (page A-1)

... assuring timely development of the nation's ultra-deepwater resources requires a deliberate, coordinated, and well-financed effort on the part of industry, government, and academia to address the key technological gaps that present a barrier to this development. (page 4)

Investment in technology for ultra-deepwater development will require collaboration across all areas of a single company and between companies. This collaboration must be pervasive . . . between oil and gas companies and their service providers; . . . governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations; . . . and investors. (page A-2)

Employing new technology is a significant barrier in and of itself. In ultra deepwater, the initial technology deployment represents a multi-million dollar investment. The risks and costs for failure of initial deployment are high. (page A-5)

A "high-intensity" approach to design and commercialization is required to reduce the new technology deployment time frame or the cycle time. (page A-6)

Public funds for demonstration and/or testing will accelerate technology commercialization. (page A-7)

During the roadmapping process, stakeholders stated that "evolutionary elements of technology development must be tied together in a way that brings a revolutionary result." A critical point is that no single technology was identified as holding revolutionary potential. It is the integration of individual components of technology into a coherent and well-executed development process that will improve the efficiency of deepwater development to make it competitive with other provinces. It will take major technology advances on multiple fronts in exploration, production, drilling, flow assurance and infrastructure to achieve the revolutionary results . . . (pages 14-15)

In its report "Economic Analysis for a National Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Oil and Gas Supply Research Fund" (June 2003), the Bureau of Economic Geology (BEG) at the University of Texas concluded that a well funded, resource based R&D program could substantially increase natural gas and oil production in the U.S. The results of modeling a program roughly twice the size of the program in the House bill indicate that this R&D work would yield a relatively rapid increase in oil and gas production on Federal lands currently available for leasing, resulting in a cumulative increase in Federal oil and gas royalty receipts of \$12.4 billion over the next 10 years (and increasing thereafter). In developing its report, the Bureau of Economic Geology analyzed the experience of several successful R&D efforts. The attached charts illustrate the results of that analysis. (See Attachment B)

There is ample experience with the unconventional gas resources to provide clear examples of the potential for successfully increasing natural gas production through the implementation of a sustained, industry-led, well funded, resource-based, collaborative R&D project. The GRI/industry coalbed methane collaborative R&D program is especially noteworthy for transforming coalbed methane from a nuisance or hazard of coal production into a natural gas resource. Before the mid-1980's, there was no coalbed methane production. Now, coalbed methane constitutes more than 10 percent of domestic natural gas production.

A more detailed profile of the GRI/industry coalbed methane R&D program (see Attach-

ment C) reveals the following: the program cost about \$140 million (\$70 million GRI/\$70 million industry) over 10 years; production began to increase shortly after the start of the program and annual production of coalbed methane continues to increase and currently supplies around 10 percent of U.S. domestic annual production. Among the more important technologies that resulted from the program are the application of hydraulic fracturing to coalbeds, the capability to make accurate resource estimates, gas desorption understanding and cavity completions. Other examples of successful R&D programs in fields where production has steadily increased are the Barnett Shale in Texas and Michigan's Antrim Shale. Coalbed methane research programs now exist in at least 13 countries worldwide.

"Balancing Natural Gas Policy." the 2003 report of the National Petroleum Council says, "Technology is a critical driver for the growth of the gas industry in North America. This is dictated by the nature and complexity of the undiscovered resource base, which is generally characterized by deeper drilling, deepwater, and nonconventional reservoirs. Continued development of improved exploration and development technologies and cost reductions for drilling and platform construction will be critical to improving the economics of future gas supply." (Chapter 9, page 303) The attached chart indicates that technology advancements represent two of the top three most effective ways to increase gas supply and lower energy costs to consumers. (See Attachment D)

According to an EIA analysis of the H.R. 6 Conference Agreement in the 109th Congress, the program will yield net natural gas supplies of 3.8 trillion cubic feet over the EIA reference case and 850 million barrels of oil. In addition, EIA notes that "dedicated funding outside the annual appropriations process implies relatively low funding-related uncertainty for this program" and "... the new R&D program would increase the technological progress of the affected resources by 50% of its value in the [EIA] reference case." Further analysis indicates that federal royalties paid on the incremental supplies resulting from the R&D investment will pay for the program. (See Attachment E)

CONCLUSION

The Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Onshore Natural Gas Research and Development Program fulfills the recommendations of the National Petroleum Council that "The government should continue investing in research and development through collaborations with industry, state organizations, national laboratories and universities." The program is designed for the purpose of assuring a well-funded and sustainable program of collaborative research to more quickly develop the technologies to develop our ultra-deepwater and unconventional natural gas resources—our largest domestic resources. The program design is based on analysis of R&D programs that have already been completed and have yielded large increases in natural gas production. According to analyses by the Bureau of Economic Geology and the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration, the program will increase natural gas and oil supplies, lower costs to consumers, increase royalty revenues for the states and return enough additional royalty revenue to the Treasury to more than repay the cost of the program.

INCREASED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SPENDING FROM SECTIONS 941 TO 949 OF THE CEB

Two types of uncertainty characterize the effects of proposed authorizations of Federal

R&D investments. First, the timing and level of the net change in Federal R&D spending is often different from the authorized amount. Second, a statistically reliable relationship between the level of R&D spending for specific technologies and the actual outcome of that R&D has not been developed. Even if both of these uncertainties were resolved, the analysis is complex because the levels of private sector R&B expenditures are usually unknown but often far exceed R&D spending by the Federal Government. Consequently, EIA cannot provide an estimate of the impact on technological change of an increase in Federal R&D spending. However, EIA can provide the results of a sensitivity case using an assumption of the technological impact that increased spending on R&D might have.

Sections 941 to 949 of the CEB calls for the allocation of \$150 million annually into a fund (the Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund) for Federally sponsored R&D. The money is to come from Federal royalty payments that are allocated in each fiscal year from 2004 through 2013 and would not go through the annual appropriations process. The R&D is to be targeted for the development of ultra-deep (greater than 1,500 meters water depth) offshore, unconventional natural gas, and other petroleum resources. Unconventional natural gas and other petroleum resources are "natural gas and other petroleum resources located onshore in an economically inaccessible geological formation including resources of small producers."

Dedicated funding outside of the annual appropriations process implies relatively low funding-related uncertainty for this program. However, the uncertainty in relating increased Federal spending to technological progress remains important. Experts in the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy (FE) believe that the new R&D funding would increase the technological progress for the affected resources (ultra deep offshore oil and gas and unconventional gas production) by 50 percent over its value in the Reference Case. They arrived at his conclusion by verifying that the proposed additional R&D funding would bring total Federal R&D spending back to the levels represented in the Reference Case of AEO1997 which used the same rates. The CEB case with the added FE assumptions regarding accelerated technological change due to the Section 941-to-949 programs, referred to as the FE/CEB case, was run to assess the impact of the assumed accelerated technological change on oil and gas supply and prices.

The pattern of natural gas wellhead prices and production in the FE/CEB case is as expected. Successful R&D increases supply from the ultra-deep and unconventional resources and lowers wellhead prices throughout the forecast. Natural gas wellhead prices are as much as \$0.30 per mcf lower than in the Reference Case and as much as \$0.20 per mcf lower than in the CEB Case.

Between 2009 and 2025, cumulative crude oil production from the ultra-deep offshore is over 850 million barrels higher than in the Reference Case and over 800 million barrels higher than the CEB Case. Cumulative natural gas production is 3.8 tcf higher than in the Reference Case and 3.2 tcf higher than the CEB Case. It is important to note that the technological improvements assumed for this case would also have an impact in producing areas outside the United States, which would potentially affect world oil markets.

TRIBUTE TO SARAH MAE
FLEMMING BROWN

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and honor that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the late Sarah Mae Flemming Brown for her valiant contributions to the cause of civil and human rights. Her place in history has not been fully recognized, but her determination to seek equity and fair treatment in our society deserves to be illuminated.

Ms. Flemming is an unsung hero whose pioneering quest to end segregation and racial hatred isn't told in our classrooms the way that so many other triumphant sagas are recounted, and in fact she didn't even tell the story to her children. But I want to recount her heroic stand, so it can from this point forward be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

On June 22, 1954, the 20-year old maid boarded a bus in much the same manner that Rosa Parks later did. She took the only empty seat, one she believed began the rows in which black riders were allowed to sit. The driver challenged her, and humiliated, she signaled to get off at the next stop. The bus driver blocked her attempt to exit through the front of the bus and punched her in the stomach as he ordered her out the rear door. She wasn't trying to prove a point, and certainly there was no way of knowing how her apparently simple gesture of defiance would lead to monumental changes in our Nation's fundamental values.

Civil rights activists in Columbia, SC, heard of Ms. Flemming's ordeal and through Ms. Mojeska Simpkins enlisted Attorney Phillip Wittenberg, a white attorney in Columbia to represent her. *Flemming v. South Carolina Electric and Gas* was filed on July 21, 1954 in U.S. District Court. The allegation was that Ms. Flemming's 14th amendment right to equal protection had been violated.

On February 16, 1955, Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr. dismissed the case. Ms. Flemming appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and her case was argued on June 21, 1955. The Fourth Circuit reversed Judge Timmerman on July 14, 1955 and "remanded the case for further proceedings." SCE&G appealed the decision of the Appeals Court. On April 23, 1956, the United States Supreme Court dismissed SCE&G's appeal, and on June 13, 1956, Judge Timmerman dismissed the case once again.

Throughout this entire ordeal Ms. Flemming and Attorney Wittenberg endured intimidation and cross-burnings from the KKK. Things took their toll on Mr. Wittenberg and he decided not to handle a second appeal. Attorneys Matthew Perry and Lincoln Jenkins became the new lawyers of record for Ms. Flemming, and with their help and the help of NAACP lawyers the Fourth Circuit once again remanded the case to the trial court.

While Ms. Flemming was fighting her battle in Columbia, SC, things began fermenting in other parts of the South. On December 1, 1955, a now famous seamstress, Rosa Parks, boarded a city bus in Montgomery, AL, in much the same fashion as Sarah Flemming did on June 22, 1954, some 18 months before. Few people are aware of Ms. Flemming's

story. Timing and significant forces combined to keep her story from common knowledge.

Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr.'s son, George Bell Timmerman, Jr.—an avowed segregationist—was elected Governor of South Carolina in November 1954, and conspired with the local newspaper, the State, to black out, or it might be more appropriate to say, white out civil rights activities taking place in South Carolina. Consequently, history records that the United States Supreme Court case involving Rosa Parks decided on November 13, 1956 desegregated public transportation, although the Court had made clear in its remand of Ms. Flemming's case five months earlier, what the law of the land was.

Ms. Flemming went on to marry John Brown of Gaston County, N.C., and they had three children. She poured her heart and soul into Goodwill Baptist Church in Eastover, SC, and occasionally continued to work as a housekeeper. A heart attack brought on by diabetes took Mrs. Sarah Mae Flemming Brown just before her 60th birthday in 1993, a few months after I became the first African-American elected to this august body. Her death ended a seemingly simple life that had an extraordinary impact on this country.

The story of Ms. Flemming reminds us of the social progress that has been made in one generation and the progress that continues to be made as a testament to the vision and courage of such an advocate of American freedom and equality. Her legal team, that fought with her all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, should also be commended for their insight and vision that would help lead to so many future legal triumphs toward ending government-imposed segregation. Ms. Flemming Brown's heroic actions should remind them and us that "if a tree were to fall in a wood and nobody's there to hear it, does not mean it does not make a sound."

I invite my colleagues to join me today in thanking Sarah Flemming Brown for providing the precedent that led to the desegregation of public transportation in these United States. We should also appreciate the great loyalty she and her family and friends have kept to South Carolina. I am humbled to share her story today for all to appreciate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from votes in the House on Tuesday, September 20th, due to a previous and unavoidable commitment. Therefore, I was unable to vote on H.R. 3761, the Flexibility for Displaced Workers Act (rollcall No. 476), and H. Res. 441, a resolution to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery crew (rollcall No. 477). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both of these measures considered by the House.

TRIBUTE TO HIS HOLINESS
ARAM I

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join my Armenian American constituents of California's 27th Congressional District in welcoming His Holiness Aram I, Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia to the State of California.

His Holiness Aram I was elected Catholicos on June 28, 1995. Four years earlier, His Holiness had been selected to serve as the Moderator for the World Council of Churches (WCC). This prominent ecumenical organization is composed of more than 340 churches from around the world and represents over 400 million Christians. His Holiness is the first Orthodox Christian and the youngest person to be elevated to the post of Moderator of the WCC.

Aram I was ordained a priest in 1968 and obtained the title of Vartabed (Doctor of the Armenian Church) in 1970. In 1979 he was elected Primate of the Armenian Orthodox community in Lebanon. The next year he received his Episcopal ordination. His tenure as Primate of the Armenian community in Lebanon coincided with the Lebanese Civil War. During this time and after, His Holiness reorganized parishes and schools, restructured and reactivated church-related institutions, and renewed community leadership.

As a strong supporter of inter-religious relations, dialogue and cooperation, Aram I has played a significant part in promoting common values, mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence among religions. He has worked tirelessly as Primate to foster tolerance and build mutual confidence between Christian and Muslim communities.

His Holiness is also active as a scholar and has written several books in which he frequently admonishes the vital importance of dialogue and collaboration among the living faiths of the world.

We can expect a message of peace and unity when His Holiness addresses the Los Angeles World Affairs Council on October 14th, 2005. His Holiness will also present the main address at a symposium to be held at the University of Southern California that will focus on how Christians respond to violence. I am honored that the Catholicos will be visiting the 27th District on October 7th to preside over church services to be held at Holy Martyrs Armenian Apostolic Church in Encino, California.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the His Holiness Aram I, a man who has been a strong voice for mutual understanding among religions, cultures and civilizations; a true spiritual leader committed to peace, justice, and human rights.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF SIMON
WIESENTHAL

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respects to and celebrate the life of Simon

Wiesenthal, a hero to everyone who believes in truth and justice.

Simon Wiesenthal's dedication to the capture of the vicious Nazi murderers touched millions who wanted justice for their pain, suffering and loss. He was a survivor who spent years in Nazi death camps, until 1945 when he was liberated by American soldiers. Rather than live in fear or permit the perpetrators behind those terrible atrocities live free, he hunted down Nazis that murdered innocent Jewish men, women, and children during the Holocaust so that they could be prosecuted. According to some accounts, his hard work led to over 1100 criminals being brought to justice.

Simon Wiesenthal's fight to ensure justice brought to light many of the grave problems that remained after World War II that many did not want to acknowledge. At a time when some may have wished to sweep the past under the rug, Simon Wiesenthal would not allow it. He changed history, by forcing all of us to confront history. For that we owe him a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, today, I ask my colleagues to rise and pay tribute to this great man and his efforts for justice and truth. We will never forget the 6 million Jews who died and we will never forget Simon Wiesenthal.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
THOMAS L. ORTOSKY FOR HIS
HEROIC ACTIONS AND SELFLESS
DEEDS AS A LETTER CARRIER

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Thomas L. Ortosky, as he receives the National Association of Letter Carriers' Regional Hero Award. His sincere, heroic and selfless act saved the lives of two young girls from his beloved community.

Mr. Ortosky was working from his delivery vehicle when he noticed two young girls on their bikes and a pack of dogs chasing after them. With no hesitation, Mr. Ortosky ran from his vehicle and fearlessly began to distract the dogs even though he was risking his own safety and perhaps his life. His good-hearted action worked. The girls rode off to safety while Mr. Ortosky bravely held off the dogs. The pack of dogs began nipping at him but Mr. Ortosky never hesitated. It was not until the dogs were captured by the animal warden that Mr. Ortosky was out of harm's way. And ever so dutifully and good-natured, Mr. Ortosky continued on his delivery route without ever notifying anyone about the incident and his heroic deed.

However, Mr. Ortosky's valiant and honorable deed did not go unnoticed. His grateful patrons reported the incident. With thanks from his community and the National Association of Letter Carriers' it is with great pride that as his representative I can recognize this great American.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of Thomas L. Ortosky. Mr. Ortosky is truly a hero. He is a selfless and genuine human being and a role model for the people of his community as well as the country.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday September 6 through Thursday September 8, I was unable to attend for vote Nos. 456 through 464 due to a death in my family. Had I been present on rollcall vote No. 456, I would have voted, "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 457, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 458, I would have voted "nay"; on rollcall vote No. 459, I would have voted "nay"; on rollcall vote No. 460, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 461, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 462, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 463, I would have voted "aye"; on rollcall vote No. 464, I would have voted "aye."

I ask that the appropriate mentions be made in the RECORD.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JENNY BLAU

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Jenny Blau, a dedicated, intelligent and compassionate woman whom I have been fortunate to have as part of my staff for the past two and a half years.

Since Jenny's first day in the office, she has approached each and every task I have given her with dedication. Jenny joined my office in February 2003 as an unpaid fellow and quickly assumed a role as a Legislative Assistant. As a Legislative Assistant, Jenny has been the point person for the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and has overseen legislation dealing with domestic violence, senior issues, and the murders of women in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Her extensive knowledge of women's issues and health care has proved invaluable. Jenny has played a pivotal role in raising awareness about women in the military, violence against women, and other issues that affect women.

Jenny's understanding of the challenges facing the Latino community has been particularly important to me. Jenny has organized numerous briefings and events to heighten awareness about the murder of women in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, and domestic violence. She has also overseen successful events sponsored by Lifetime Television, the Oxygen Network and the Democratic Women's Working Group. These projects have left a lasting impact on the lives of women in the 32nd Congressional District of California and nationwide.

Jenny's kindness, work ethic, and professionalism have earned her the trust and respect of her colleagues and women's groups. I am very proud that she will follow her passion of medicine at the Georgetown University Medical School. I wish Jenny the best of luck in life and in all of her endeavors. *Le deseo la mejor de las suertes a Jenny.* Un dicho popular dice: "El que persevera, alcanza." *Estoy segura que Jenny logrará todas sus metas.*

THE MICROBICIDE DEVELOPMENT ACT: AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MILLIONS OF LIVES

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with my colleagues Representative CHRIS SHAYS and DANNY K. DAVIS in introducing the Microbicide Development Act, along with twenty seven of our colleagues. This bipartisan legislation recognizes the need to coordinate and accelerate federal microbicide research and development programs in order to provide a new and effective tool in fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic here and around the world. At the 15th International AIDS Conference in Bangkok last year, microbicide development was listed at one of the "10 most promising biotechnologies for improving global health." It is time that we turn that promise into reality.

Microbicide products that can be applied topically—like gels or foams—are being developed today to help prevent the spread of HIV and other sexually-transmitted diseases in women. Microbicides would block infection by creating a barrier between the pathogen and its target cells. A computer modeling study by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine found that if an effective microbicide were used by 20 percent of women in just 73 low-income countries, it would prevent 2.5 million HIV infections over three years.

The Microbicide Development Act would help us realize the life-saving potential of microbicides. It would require development and implementation of a federal strategic plan to coordinate ongoing activities among the National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the United States Agency of International Development (USAID). Through this increased emphasis and annual reports to Congress, we can ensure that the United States moves forward effectively and quickly as part of the global effort to stop AIDS.

The need to act to cut HIV infections and AIDS deaths is overwhelming and immediate. Most of us are aware of the stark figures. In the last 25 years, 40 million people around the world have been infected with the disease. Nearly 3 million lives are lost each year. In Africa alone, it is projected that 80 million people will die by 2025 unless we act decisively to stop the spread of AIDS.

Not as many are aware of the changing face of HIV/AIDS—the growth of infection rates among women. Over 14,000 people are infected with HIV each and every day—about 7,000 of them are women. Many of these women live in monogamous relationships but, because they are unable or too afraid to ask their husbands or partners to use condoms, they have no prevention tools at their disposal.

In fact, as Dr. Zeda Rosenberg, director of the non-profit International Partnership for Microbicides, points out, "For women, in many parts of the world, being poor, young and married are the most significant risk factors for acquiring HIV infection." Microbicides—products like gels or foams that can be applied topically—would provide an effective prevention tool that women can use to protect themselves, without having to rely on their partners.

Microbicides hold particular promise in Africa, where, as UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said in 2003, women must be placed at the center of the HIV/AIDS strategy. "If you want to save Africa, you must save the African woman first," he said. "It is they who nurture the social networks that help societies share burdens." Yet, as Lesotho's Minister of Health and Social Welfare Deborah K. Raditapole describes, many African women have little ability to protect themselves or their children: Having sex with her husband is considered a wife's duty, even when she knows that her husband has had other partners and wishes to protect herself. If she insists that he uses a condom or refuses to have sex with him, she may be beaten or abandoned. Even if a woman suspects that her spouse may have been exposed to HIV, she has nowhere to turn for support, and there are no laws to protect her.

That is why Ilene Wong, a Stanford Hospital physician, calls microbicide development a "lifesaving safety net." In *The Washington Post* last summer, she wrote: In my nightmares, I see the women we have failed to protect from AIDS. . . . I despair for my sisters in Africa, who know that abstinence is rarely an option for the powerless and poor. Rather, it's a luxury for those confident that they will eat tomorrow. A truly comprehensive and far-sighted global AIDS program would recognize that women need their own weapons against HIV. They need microbicides.

In the Gleneagles statement issued last July, the G8 recognized the need for a greater commitment to global health and joined the chorus of respected health organizations calling for expedited microbicide development. Other organizations that have recognized the potential of microbicides include the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the National Institutes of Health, the National Women's Health Network and the Alan Guttmacher Institute.

Microbicide development is not just a life-and-death matter for women in other countries, it is equally crucial for women in the United States. In Illinois, over 30,000 AIDS cases have been reported and we have suffered 16,400 deaths since 1981. As in other parts of the world, women and especially women of color represent a growing proportion of new infections in Illinois. The AIDS Foundation of Chicago has been a leader in calling for expanded microbicide R&D as part of their comprehensive efforts to address the AIDS epidemic. David Munar, Jim Pickett and others at the AIDS Foundation of Chicago have been instrumental in helping to design this bill and in bringing attention to the need to put prevention tools against HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases directly into women's and men's hands.

I also want to thank the many women who, infected themselves, have come forward to push for microbicide development in order to protect other women. Women like Chicagoan Debra Fleming, an African American woman who has lived with HIV for 20 years and says, "I know plenty of women who really don't have a choice when it comes to using protection with their partners. Condoms are just an option for them because a lot of these women are battered. With a microbicide, a woman can protect herself from both HIV and a black eye."

And I want to thank my constituent, Patrice Dean, who has been HIV+ for 15 years, who

is also part of the fight for prevention. "If microbicides would have been available to me, I may never have become infected," she says. "They are important for all women, especially women of childbearing age who want to have a child but not risk infection. They are also important for married couples, where it may be difficult for a woman to negotiate condoms. Men don't like condoms, never have, never will. That is always an issue."

Women will soon comprise over half of the world's HIV/AIDS-infected people. They need HIV-prevention tools that they can use themselves, without having to rely on reluctant and sometimes even abusive partners. The Microbicide Development Act will spur development of those tools. I hope that my colleagues will join us in cosponsoring this bill and in pushing for its enactment.

IN HONOR AND MEMORY OF SIMON WIESENTHAL

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in mourning the loss and honoring the life of Simon Wiesenthal.

Simon Wiesenthal died this week in Vienna at the age of 96. He was a survivor of the resistance movement and lived through internment in Nazi concentration camps. He became the most famous Nazi hunter when he returned to Vienna after World War II. Mr. Wiesenthal devoted his career to exposing and documenting Nazi atrocities and bringing perpetrators to justice.

After World War II and the Holocaust, Mr. Wiesenthal became the permanent representative of Holocaust victims, determined to bring the perpetrators of one of history's greatest crimes to justice and punishment. He took the job no one else wanted, and he charged himself with the task that few sought.

He was a voice of conscience for all humanity and he inspired world leaders and individuals to fight anti-Semitism and intolerance. Mr. Wiesenthal is best known for his instrumental investigative research that contributed to the capture and conviction of more than 1,100 Nazi war criminals, including Adolf Eichmann, the architect of the "Final Solution." Through the Simon Wiesenthal Center, he also promoted Holocaust remembrance, the fight against racism and anti-Semitism, and the monitoring of neo-Nazi and other extremist groups worldwide.

Simon Wiesenthal's message, mission and courage will not die with him. He has shown us all what it means to fight the fight, whether unpopular or difficult, whether lonely or tedious. Because of Mr. Wiesenthal's courageous, gutsy and earnest work, we have learned as a country what it means to stand up for what is right. As a Member of Congress, I will always follow Mr. Wiesenthal's precedent, and will continue to lead my colleagues in Congress to fight anti-Semitism and intolerance wherever it may be.

CONGRATULATING THE O'LEARY COMPANY ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the O'Leary Company, an engineering, planning and construction company from western Massachusetts that is celebrating its 50th Anniversary of building excellence this month. Simply put, the company is the one of the most experienced design-build commercial contractors in the northeast region.

From humble beginnings, Edward J. O'Leary started his own construction business in Holyoke, Massachusetts in 1955. With an emphasis on quality workmanship and customer service, the company quickly began to grow. A relationship with the Kansas City based Butler Manufacturing Company was a defining point for the company. Working with Butler, a leader in the marketing, design and production of systems for commercial and industrial buildings, enabled Ed O'Leary to take on larger construction projects. That partnership has created hundreds of jobs, successfully completed 1,200 projects and sold more than \$40 million dollars in Butler steel.

But the O'Leary Company's history is more than just sales and completed projects. Strong corporate values have long been the key to their success. They have a reputation in the community for integrity, reliability and quality. And their contribution to the local economy cannot be minimized.

Whether it is aircraft hangers at Westover Air Reserve Base, the Quill Corporation Building in Agawam, MA, the Ludlow Technical Products property, or the state-of-the-art WWLP TV-22 studio in Chicopee, MA, the O'Leary Company has helped make our region a better place to work and do business. They truly have made a difference in the quality of life in western Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the 109th Congress to please join with me in wishing Randy Conklin, Brian Hill and the employees of the O'Leary Company another 50 years of success. I am confident that they will remain an invaluable builder, employer and corporate partner in western Massachusetts for many years to come.

HONORING THE UNITED STATES JUNIOR GIRLS SOCCER TEAM

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and honor the United States Junior Girls' Soccer Team, winners of the Gold Medal at the World Maccabi Games held in Israel this summer. The World Maccabi games are an Olympic-style competition that is among the top sporting events in the world. Participants in the games are Jewish athletes from countries all over the world. The National team was chosen from a group of 65 girls nationwide who were selected to try out

last December. The ladies created a bond of true camaraderie and won several intense games. They out hustled, outmaneuvered and outplayed their toughest competition. The only thing that outshined their play was their sportsmanship and respect for the game. They are a true inspiration to soccer players nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Jason Neidell, Wendi Whitman, and Mara Schanfield for their work in coaching the team to the Gold Medal. They provided leadership and guidance and an invaluable service to these ladies and the youth soccer movement. I would also like to honor Jamie Hacker, Allyson Gordon, and Genna Brand, who were selected as Captains of the team. May all of the ladies success in this program help them fully realize their potential for productive, successful lives, and I wish these girls all the best in their future endeavors.

The following are the members of the United States Junior Girls' Gold Medal winners at the 2005 Maccabi World Games:

Sarah Berger, Genna Brand, Allyson Gordon, Amanda Gurin, Jamie Hacker, Lizzie Haldane, Kasey Hirsty, Kayli Hirsty, Lindsay Jaffe, Carly Knue, Allison Kurtz, Samantha Kurtz, Rebecca Rostowsky, Zoe Sarnak, Alexandra Schwach, Dena Shleifer, Morani Stelmach, Rachael Sushner, Julie Kaufman, Sofia Vallone.

Head Coach—Jason Neidell, Assistant Coaches—Wendi Whitman and Mara Schanfield.

RECOGNIZING SPACE SHUTTLE
COMMANDER EILEEN COLLINS,
MISSION SPECIALIST WENDY
LAWRENCE, AND THE CONTRI-
BUTIONS OF ALL OTHER WOMEN
WHO HAVE WORKED WITH NASA

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 450 which recognizes Space Shuttle Commander Eileen Collins, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, and the contributions of all other women who have worked with NASA following the successful mission of Space Shuttle *Discovery* on STS-114. Let me offer my own personal congratulations to these women who have not only advanced the cause of aeronautics through their work, but also they have advanced the cause of women through their determination.

Let me take a moment to recognize Commander Eileen Collins who successfully returned NASA to flight. LTC Eileen Marie Collins was born in Elmira, New York on November 19, 1956. As a child, Eileen dreamed about space and of becoming a pilot. Her parents often took her to the airport to watch the planes take off and land. The Collins family wanted Eileen to attend college, but did not have the money to send her. After high school, she attended Corning Community College. While there, she studied hard to earn a two-year scholarship to Syracuse University. In 1978 Eileen Collins graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in mathematics and eco-

nomics from Syracuse University. Later, she went on to earn a master of science degree in operations research from Stanford University and a master of arts degree in space systems management from Webster University.

In 1979, LTC Collins graduated from Air Force Undergraduate Pilot Training at Vance Air Force Base. In 1990, while attending the Air Force Test Pilot School, she was selected for the astronaut program. Eileen Collins became an astronaut in July 1991 and the first woman to pilot the Space Shuttle on February 2, 1995. She made history once again in 1999. On July 23 LTC Collins became the first woman to command a Space Shuttle mission. Eileen Collins is also a wife and mother, but on top of all these titles and distinctions, she is an inspiration for many women throughout the world.

I also want to take a moment to recognize CAPT Wendy B. Lawrence who served as a mission specialist on the Space Shuttle *Discovery*. CAPT Lawrence is a native of Jacksonville and has flown on four missions to space. Lawrence graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1981 with a degree in Ocean Engineering. She went on to earn a master of science degree in Ocean Engineering from M.I.T. in 1988. Her mission aboard *Discovery* was to transfer payloads back and forth from the International Space Station using the robotic arm. She's made history, too. She was one of the first two female helicopter pilots to make a long deployment to the Indian Ocean as part of a carrier battle group while stationed at Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Six. Clearly, she made history again when the Shuttle *Discovery* returned NASA to flight.

Both these women deserve great recognition for their work aboard the Shuttle *Discovery* and their lifetime of service to our Nation. Truly, many women from Sally Ride to Mae Jemison have made great strides to get to this day when a woman can command a space shuttle. To paraphrase a historic statement once made from the moon: 'This is one small step for women and one giant leap for womenkind.'

HONORING WILLIAM F.
RICHARDSON

HON. JIM GERLACH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. GERLACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor William F. Richardson on the occasion of his retirement after many years of distinguished service as the Executive Director of the Berks County Action Program in Pennsylvania.

As Executive Director of the Economic Opportunity Council and the Berks County Action Program (BCAP), Mr. Richardson has actively fought to mobilize the human and financial resources to combat poverty in the City of Reading and the County of Berks. Under Mr. Richardson's leadership, BCAP has initiated, coordinated, and implemented numerous social programs to fight against poverty. This organization is well known for its ability to stimulate activities within their local communities and for the services it continually provides for the low-income, financially distressed, and disadvan-

tagged citizens in the area. These invaluable services include job training, counseling, vocational rehabilitation, housing, parenting classes, home management, child care classes, and substance abuse prevention.

In attempt to make a difference in the lives of the poor in his community, Mr. Richardson entered into community service as the assistant to former Mayor Victor Yarnell from 1968 to 1969. He then made the decision to leave City Hall and take a position as the assistant director for community liaison for the Reading Redevelopment Authority in 1969. In 1979, Mr. Richardson resigned from the Authority and came to his current position as the Executive Director of the Economic Opportunity Council.

Throughout the past 35 years, Mr. Richardson further proved his commitment to helping the less fortunate by participating as an active member of his community, serving on numerous boards, including those of the Reading Parking Authority and the Reading-Berks Human Relations Council. Mr. Richardson is also the president of the Greater Berks Food Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this extraordinary gentleman and his selfless mission to help those in need and for the invaluable service he has so diligently provided. I wish him the very best of luck in his retirement.

HONORING BARBARA JEAN BROWN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor an extraordinary woman who dedicated her life to the service of San Francisco's most needy individuals. Barbara Jean Brown, known to those who loved her as "Mother Brown," passed away on August 9 after a year-long struggle with leukemia.

Mother Brown distinguished herself through her generous and untiring efforts feeding the poor and homeless of our city through Mother Brown's Dining Room. By offering a haven to countless individuals for more than 20 years, her spirit and kindness touched all those to whom she tended. I offer my deepest sympathy to her sons, Frederick and Jaamel; her brother, Arthur; and her sisters, Alice, Fanny, and Dennie Marie.

Mother Brown served San Francisco with dignity and love. The beginning of her public ministry consisted of parking an old, oversized Cadillac and serving hot meals out of her trunk that she had cooked in her own kitchen. Sharon Williams, the operations manager of Mother Brown's Dining Hall, said of her colleague, "She knew there was a need. She believed no one should ever go to bed hungry." Mother Brown never turned anyone away.

Her work did not go unnoticed. Government agencies, community organizations, and private corporations donated funds to allow Mother Brown to set up the Bayview Hope Homeless Resource Center and Mother Brown's Dining Room in a converted warehouse. With this new facility, Mother Brown was able to serve more people with additional resources and services. Beyond her work with the Center and Dining Room, she threw an annual Christmas party at the Bayview Opera

House for those without a home during the holidays and donated 1,200 toys to children last year alone.

Barbara Jean Brown was born in Shreveport, LA, and moved to the bay area at the age of 5. After marrying, she had three children and lived in San Francisco's Bayview district, where she headquartered her community efforts. In addition to her life of public service, she supported herself through clerical and administrative work, including a term working in advertising for San Francisco's major newspapers, the Chronicle and the Examiner.

She began her charity work partnering with her eldest son, J.J. When he died at age 34, she invested the little money he left her into what would become the Bayview Hope Homeless Resource Center. Every dollar she later received from sponsorships and gifts went directly to her projects. Mother Brown demonstrated extraordinary generosity and selflessness.

San Francisco was fortunate to have this remarkable woman in our midst. Those whom she helped, served, cared for, and inspired will sorely miss her. However, her legacy continues as she leaves behind the Bayview Hope Homeless Resource Center and Mother Brown's Dining Room to carry on the mission she started so long ago.

CHEMISTRY WEEK RESOLUTION

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, as we face the concern about the United States' ability to sustain its scientific and technological superiority throughout this decade and beyond, when we are losing jobs to more technologically literate nations, and when our science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education is in need of serious attention and renovation, it is important that we consider this resolution recognizing the importance of chemistry in our everyday lives, and in particular with the toys that we, or our children, grandchildren, or family members play with today. That is why today I am introducing along with Representative VERNON EHLERS a resolution recognizing the importance and positive contributions of chemistry to our everyday lives and supporting the goals and ideals of National Chemistry Week.

We have all seen the joy and wonder of children at play, and we can certainly all recall our favorite childhood toys, such as Silly Putty, the Slinky, and the Etch-a-Sketch. In fact, the astronauts on the Apollo 8 mission carried Silly Putty with them to alleviate boredom and to help fasten down tools during periods of weightlessness. Silly Putty came to us as a product of chemistry; Silly Putty is a polymer of isoprene.

BusinessWeek Online ran an article with the subtitle "Toymakers are pushing the boundaries in artificial intelligence, wireless communications, and virtual realities. And the benefits are flowing to other industries as well." The military, the medical field, gamers, chemists, and material scientists all connect to the toy industry. Chemists and material scientists have created such materials as self-healing plastics, giving toys and many other consumer goods a longer lifetime.

The curiosity that toys ignite through the "why did it do that?" and "how did that happen?" invigorate the exploration and discovery of the world around us. Many scientists and engineers turn to toys for moments of respite and of inspiration. Innovations in technology, at times can be traced back to moments with toys. That is why this year's theme of National Chemistry Week, "The Joy of Toys", is relevant. What better ways to inspire and educate the potential chemists and engineers of tomorrow but through the loved experiences of playing with toys and learning what has made all the fun possible?

Toys spark imagination, imagination fuels innovation. The celebration of chemistry, a science which is the backbone to the health of many industries including pharmaceuticals, electronics, automotive, and aerospace, through the chemistry of toys is worthy of our wholehearted support. It is in the best interest of our Nation to create both a curiosity and a desire to understand our world to fuel a technological and scientifically literate, critical thinking population to carry us forward in the 21st century.

RECOGNITION OF HON. ROBERT J. STAKER

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to a devoted public servant, the Honorable Robert J. Staker. Judge Staker is retiring as Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of West Virginia after 26 years of service.

A long and distinguished history of accomplishment and public service marks Judge Staker's career. He served his country in the United States Navy in the 1940's. Judge Staker attended both Marshall University and West Virginia University, and received his law degree from West Virginia University College of Law in 1952. Judge Staker has committed himself to serving the people of West Virginia as a member of the legal profession.

He practiced law in Williamson, West Virginia from 1952 until 1968. He served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Mingo County from January 1969 to September 1979, when he assumed his current office as Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of West Virginia in Huntington. Judge Staker continued his career by becoming a Senior United States District Judge on January 1, 1965.

Judge Staker's tenure on the federal bench was one marked by common sense and common justice for all. It has been said that those who clearly recognize the voice of their own conscience, usually recognize also the voice of justice. Judge Staker's legacy on the federal court will echo the voice of justice for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in congratulating Judge Staker on his admirable career. It is with tremendous gratitude and appreciation for his extensive service to the community and deep love of the law that we honor his distinguished service. Together with his wife Sue Blankenship Poore, and his two sons J. Timothy Poore and Don-

ald Seth Staker, I offer to him my sincerest wishes for great success in all his future endeavors as he begins the next chapter of his life.

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the International Day of Peace, a world-wide observance of 24 hours of non-violence and global cease-fire.

The International Day of Peace was first established by the United Nations in 1981 to coincide with the opening session of the UN every September, and, in 2001, was unanimously adopted by Member States to formally recognize the day on September 21 of each year. Today, citizens across the globe will mark this occasion. I know that there are many of my constituents observing the International Day of Peace, affirming a vision of our world at peace, and fostering cooperation between individuals, organizations and nations.

I hope that individuals will take the opportunity today to consider what they can do to promote unity and cultural understanding, and help make the idea of peace not just a utopian dream, but something that humankind can achieve. I applaud the efforts of Member States, organizations of the United Nations, governmental and nongovernmental agencies, as well as civil societies and religious groups for their promotion of the International Day of Peace and the principles of peace and non-violence through education and public awareness efforts.

As Secretary General Kofi Annan stated, "24 hours is not a lot of time." Please join me in taking a few moments today to reflect on our aspirations for peace and the measures we will take to achieve them on this International Day of Peace 2005.

RECOGNIZING THE CENTRAL OREGON CROP WALK

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special event that is taking place in the heart of the 2nd Congressional District on Sunday, September 25, 2005—the Central Oregon Crop Walk. This weekend, over 125 walkers will gather in Bend, Oregon to raise awareness and funds to fight hunger at home in Central Oregon and in nearly 80 countries around the world.

Since 1998, this gathering has become an annual event in Bend and is now in its 8th year. This Fall, walkers participating in the Central Oregon Crop Walk join Oregonians in four other communities—Baker City, Hood River, Corvallis and Grants Pass—and 1,800 Walks nationwide, to make a real difference toward ending hunger one step at a time. Money raised by walkers in Oregon and around the nation supports Church World

Service, an organization of 36 religious denominations united together to relieve poverty and aid in social and economic development. I applaud Oregonians participating in local Crop Walks and am very pleased to see so many faith groups coming together to support food programs that provide relief to families in our community and around the world.

Events like Crop Walks are a vital link in the chain of services—public and private—that provide for the most needy in our Nation and the working poor that struggle to make ends meet each month. There are also several pieces of important Congressional legislation that would move our Nation closer to resolving the challenge of food insecurity and hunger. The Hunger Free Communities Act (H.R. 2717) sets a goal of ending hunger by the year 2015 along with establishing grant programs that would support local food programs and improve the coordination of Federal, State and local nutrition services. The Stop Senior Hunger Act (H.R. 1792), which renews the federal commitment to locally-administered programs like Meals on Wheels and congregate meal programs at local senior centers, is another important component in tackling hunger by targeting the vulnerable senior population. Finally, common sense measures like the Relief Trucking Tax Credit Act (H.R. 1954), which would give transportation and trucking companies a 25-cent/mile tax credit for volunteering trucks and drivers to transfer charitably donated food for hunger relief efforts, will help more food reach those in need. Because hunger is a problem that can take a variety of faces and forms in communities around the country, resolving it requires a variety of approaches. For this reason, I am proud to be a cosponsor of each of these measures and am hopeful that when they are combined with efforts like the Crop Walk that hunger and food insecurity will be a challenge that we overcome once and for all.

I urge my colleagues to support these sound legislative endeavors, and join me in highlighting the outstanding work of participants of Crop Walks occurring throughout Oregon.

HONORING ALVINA KENNEDY ON THE OCCASION OF HER 75TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MARK R. KENNEDY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, as my mother approaches her 75th birthday, I would like to share with my colleagues what a wonderful encouragement and inspiration she has been to me, my family and so many others.

Alvina Dorothy Weber was born to Raymond and Helen Weber and graduated from high school in Benson, Minnesota. Her family had earlier lived for a time on a farm near Harold, South Dakota. Growing up on the frontier gave her a thankful heart for the many blessings we enjoy as Americans and a determination to make the most of those blessings. Her father Ray was of German Heritage and ran the local Sinclair service station in Benson. Her mother Helen was a Page whose English ancestors arrived in Hingham, Massachusetts in the mid-1600s.

I remember getting together with the Weber family gathering during the Christmas holidays and Ray and Helen giving each of their children—Phyllis, Kenneth, Donald, Robert and my mother—a nativity set that has formed the centerpiece of our family's Christmas decorations for the decades that followed.

My mother worked at the hospital in Benson where I was born and married my father Eugene Thomas Kennedy, a graduate of the high school in nearby Murdock. After a short period living in Hunter, North Dakota, when my oldest sister Monica was born, they returned to Murdock where my father worked at the Murdock State Bank. We lived in a home built by my grandparents, Charles and Rose Kennedy, right across the street from the Sacred Heart Church. It was in that house that my siblings Nancy, Steven, Peggy and I began our lives and in that church that my parents had us baptized. It was a grand old house with a fine porch, where we would often gather on summer days. I fondly remember peeking through the railings of the stairs and watching my parents visit with company when we were supposed to be in bed, riding my tricycle on the sidewalk and playing in our sandbox. My last memory of living in Murdock was when my mother gathered all of us children around the yellow-topped kitchen table to tell us that we were moving for the opportunity of a better job for my father. My father could have earned more money in the Cities, but my parents wanted to raise their children in the country, where neighbors really knew each other and cared about each other.

While living at our new home in the country just outside of Pequot Lakes, Minnesota where my parents still reside, she brought the final of her seven children—David and Neil—into the world. My mother took her parenting responsibilities very seriously. She would regularly sit all of us children down in the living room and read us newspaper clippings so we knew how the things she and my dad taught us applied to the world around us. She still sends me clippings regularly I and calls to make sure that I am reading them.

She taught us to care. We would all line up by the front door on the first day of school to take a picture with our new “back to school” clothes. Every year, she told each of us to be on the look out for children that were new to the school. She encouraged us to reach out to them and make them feel welcome.

She taught us how to share. If there was only one brownie left and two children, she let one child cut it in half and the other get the first pick as to which half to choose. She and my father encouraged us as children to contribute to charities of our choice, particularly during the holiday season.

She taught us responsibility and to hold ourselves to high standards, in part through our 4-H projects whether it be weeding the garden or caring for livestock—Hereford cattle in my case, chickens in the case of my sister. She would get very frustrated when other children misbehaved and their parents responded, “My Johnnie wouldn’t do that.” She made it clear to us that in our case, she would consider us guilty until proven innocent if anyone called her about our behavior. If we tried to get permission to do some activity based on some other child being allowed to do so, she would reply, “Is his last name Kennedy?”

The feeding, caring and guiding of seven children was more than a full time job. She

dedicated her life to that task. My mother has many positive qualities. Among those qualities is the ability to put on a great meal. A positive side effect of my sister raising chickens was that we had chicken dinner nearly every Sunday. My mother makes the best chicken gravy and the best brownies. Our normal meal when we had company was Swedish meat balls, which always baffled me since no one in our family had a drop of Swedish blood. In any case, they were always tasty.

She taught us to persevere. I started out with Little League when I was young and found that I really wasn’t as good as the town boys that played a lot more growing up than I did. I was having difficulty fitting in with the group of boys that were largely strangers to me and certainly better ball players. She said that it was OK for me not to go out for baseball the next year, but that Kennedys were not quitters. She would not let me quit, a lesson that has stuck with me throughout my life.

She and my father have always been strong in their faith and have taken every opportunity to engender the light of faith in their children and grandchildren. We never missed mass, often prayed together and are still regularly reminded of our overriding mission to serve God’s Will, not our own. My mother is a very active volunteer at St. Alice Catholic Church and encouraged my father to help lead the effort to build a larger church building. To encourage our good behavior during services, we were rewarded by being able to buy two cents worth of candy at the penny candy case at Pfeiffer’s drug store if we behaved. We could have anything we wanted as long as it totaled two cents.

My parents spent time together in their early years in Rural Youth and were big fans of 4-H. To give their children the same opportunities, my mother spearheaded forming a 4-H club, which to me was critical since I met my wife Debbie in 4-H. As the prime leader of the Pelican Lakes 4-H Club, it grew to the largest and most active in the county. My mother would regularly be on the lookout for young people that needed positive influences in their lives and pulled them into the 4-H club to provide those influences.

My parents valued education highly. My mother encouraged my father’s participation as a school board member for 27 years at Pequot Lakes Public High School, where my father helped lead the effort to build a new school complex. We would regularly hear my mother pass on her advice to our father on issues before the school board.

As an insurance agent in the local bank and homemaker, my mother and father got all seven of us children through college, our family’s first generation of college grads. All seven of us earned degrees at St. John’s University or the College of St. Benedict. They gave us \$500 a year for four years, not five—four, and taught us how to work so we could earn the rest.

Even though my parents had never been to Europe, my mother really encouraged us to participate in the international exchange programs at college, and contributed an extra \$500 to defray part of the costs if we did. Debbie and I were blessed to be able to welcome my mother and father to Europe for the first time and tour them around for three weeks when I was participating in an exchange program in graduate school in the Netherlands. My mother really wanted us to

understand other cultures, but remained convinced that America is the greatest nation the world has ever known.

Seeing how much government impacted our lives, my mother served as the treasurer for a friend from church who ran for the Minnesota House of Representatives and won. She worked endlessly for his campaign and regularly marshaled the family for lit drops. As her children left the nest, she spent an increasing amount of time volunteering for the Republican Party and its candidates. We attended our first party conventions for the 1978 election, a watershed year for Minnesota Republicans. She was selected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in New York City in 2004. I will always cherish the time I was able to spend with my mother and father during that convention.

There is so much more that I could share about how big of an impact my mother has had on my life and countless others. She has worked selflessly throughout her life for others, volunteering for church, 4-H, Party or community activities, driving others to the hospital or clinic, never asking anything in return. She is devoted to her seven children and twenty-seven grandchildren and regularly visits their school events.

I suppose every child has a special moment with their parent that they will always remember. Mine is talking with my mother when I was having trouble fitting in at school during my youth. She sat down beside me and shared the story of her own life and how at a young age she came to the conclusion that she was no better than anyone else, but that no one else was better than her. That understanding of the inherent equality of worth of all individuals served to help her confidence and mine.

Although I fervently believe in the equality of all people, any honest appraisal would have to agree that the impact my mother has had on this earth during her first 75 years has truly been exceptional. May her positive influence extend for decades to come.

HONORING THE VISIT OF TAIWANESE PRESIDENT CHEN SHUI-BIAN TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 2005

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the citizens of Taiwan and to welcome their democratically elected President, Chen Shui-bian, to the United States of America.

As you know, Taiwan has been a friend and stalwart ally of the United States for over 50 years. Together we have opposed communism and supported the principles of freedom and democracy. Our nations have worked together to fight terror in Iraq and Afghanistan, poverty in Africa and adversity worldwide.

Through this relationship, our countries have seen strengthened political and economic ties leading to mutual prosperity. Today, Taiwan is our nation's eighth largest trading partner and a valuable advocate for free trade and democracy in the Asian Pacific region and beyond. Strengthening the relationship and expanding

cooperation between the United States and the Republic of China in Taiwan should remain a national priority.

Mr. Speaker, because of President Chen Shui-bian's continued dedication to the American-Taiwanese alliance, I ask all Members of the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing his visit to the United States.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 22, 2005 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 27

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine S. 1701, to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to improve the reclamation of abandoned mines, and S. 961, to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to reauthorize and reform the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program.

SD-366

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine assessing progress in the Federal government regarding alternative personnel systems, focusing on systems to learn where personnel systems have been successfully employed and what steps have been taken in their development to ensure effective implementation and operation.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Federal Financial Management, Government Information, and International Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine housing-related programs for the poor, focusing on existing challenges in measuring improper rent subsidy payments in housing assistance programs at HUD, as well as Federal oversight of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

SD-342

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the role of science in environmental policy making.

SD-406

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine issues relating to recovering from Hurricane Katrina, focusing on the needs of those displaced, today and tomorrow.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine S. 1334, to provide for integrity and accountability in professional sports, and S. 1114, to establish minimum drug testing standards for major professional sports leagues.

SH-216

11:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

2 p.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine whether there is more consolidation or new choices for consumers regarding video competition in 2005.

SD-226

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the grazing programs of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, including proposed changes to grazing regulations, and the status of grazing permit renewals, monitoring programs and allotment restocking plans.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine Indian housing.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the effectiveness and cost of the Defense Travel System of the Department of Defense.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine communications for first responders in disaster.

SD-562

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine proposed Duck Valley Reservation, Shoshone Paiute Tribes, Water Rights Settlement.

SR-485

3:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To receive a closed briefing regarding the evolving NATO role in Afghanistan.

S-407, Capitol

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine U.S. military strategy and operations in Iraq.

SD-106